

***In the Case of US vs. Bulger:***  
***The FBI, a Felon, Four Women, and a Feline***

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## CONTENTS

[LIST OF CHAPTER PHOTOS](#)

[MAIN CHARACTERS](#)

[TIMELINE](#)

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS](#)

[OVERVIEW](#)

[IN THE BOARD ROOM](#)

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD CO.  
JOHN CALLAHAN  
ROGER WHEELER

[IN TROUBLE](#)

WANTED  
THE BULGER TASK FORCE  
CAPTURE

[IN THE COURT ROOM](#)

THE PROSECUTION  
CULPABILITY OF THE FBI

[IN THE BIG HOUSE](#)

ATTACK ON BULGER  
THE ASSAILANTS

[IN CONCLUSION](#)

VERDICT COUNT  
VICTIMS' COMPENSATION

[REQUIEM](#)

[AUTHOR'S NOTE](#)

[PHOTOS](#)

[INDEX](#)

## **LIST OF CHAPTER PHOTOS**

### **IN THE BOARD ROOM**

John Callahan, President of Heywood-Wakefield Co.

Jai Alai Players

Brian Halloran, gunned down by Whitey Bulger

Stephen Flemmi, partner with Bulger

Roger Wheeler, President of World Jai Alai Inc., Miami Fl and Telex Corp.,  
Tulsa, OK.

H. Paul Rico, Head of Security at World Jai Alai Inc.

Southern Hills Country Club, Tulsa OK scene of Wheeler's murder by  
Johnny Martorano

Wheeler's body in his car as found by Tulsa Police Detective Mike Huff in  
the country club parking lot

Johnny Martorano, Bulger's hit man who murdered Wheeler

John Connolly, FBI Agent

John Callahan's corpse as found in his car trunk at Miami International  
airport

### **IN TROUBLE**

FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitive James J. Bulger

"Cadillac" Frank Salemme

Whitey Bulger and Kevin Weeks

John McIntyre

Patrick Nee's house of death where Bulger murdered and buried the victims in the basement

FBI Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge Noreen Gleason led the Bulger Task Force

Tommy MacDonald and Phil Torsney members of the Bulger Task Force

US Marshal Neil Sullivan

Bulger's Apartment Lease

"Tiger" the cat

FBI circular of Catherine Greig and Bulger broadcasted by CNN

Anna Bjorn, Miss Iceland 1974, called the FBI disclosing the fugitives' location

FBI Special Agent Scott Garriola handcuffs James J. "Whitey" Bulger

Bulger's and Greig's hideout, Princess Eugenia Apartments in Santa Monica, CA

Mug shots of Bulger and Greig at booking

\$822,198 stashed in Bulger's wall

Janus Goodwin, a neighbor

Some of Bulger's books including Kevin Week's tell-all *Brutal*

Catherine's habit was to buy in bulk

Bulger's arsenal

Bundles of \$100 bills found in the apartment

Entryway pictures of cats including one of "Tiger"

#### IN THE COURT ROOM

Joseph Moakley Federal Court House, Boston, MA

Judge Denise J. Casper

Assistant US Attorney Brian Kelly

#### IN THE BIG HOUSE

Hazleton Federal Penitentiary "Misery Mountain"

Bulger's murderers Freddy Geas, Paul DeCologero, and Sean McKinnon

#### IN CONCLUSION

Bulger's grave

Stanley Cup Ring

“psycho killer” skull ring

rat-shaped mug

Committee of Government Reform report

#### REQUIEM

Baseball Hall of Fame slugger Ted Williams atop a giant Gardner chair

Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. Factory and Office buildings, Central St.  
Gardner, Massachusetts 1905

Heywood-Wakefield Bedroom Suite

Nichols & Stone's Hancock farm dining set

Bernard "Red" Riley, Nichols & Stone manager and former Heywood-Wakefield manager

PHOTOS

Kevin Weeks after prison

Johnny Martorano before prison

Johnny Martorano after prison

Greig and Bulger before going on the run in 1996

Bulger and Greig arrested 2011

Greig after release from prison

Stephen Flemmi before prison

Stephen Flemmi still imprisoned

Robert Fitzgerald former FBI Agent

John Connolly before release from prison

John Morris former FBI

Rotary Liquors, So. Boston extorted from "Stipo" Rakes

Triple O's Lounge

The Valhalla fishing boat

## MAIN CHARACTERS

### THE FBI

John Connolly

Connolly, former head of the FBI's Boston office, collaborated with James "Whitey" Bulger.

H. Paul Rico

Rico, head of security at World Jai Alai Inc. and former head of the FBI's Boston office prior to Connolly, collaborated in Bulger's Jai Alai skimming operation.

### THE KILLERS

James "Whitey" J. Bulger, Jr.

Bulger was convicted of 11 murders - he himself was murdered in prison.

Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi

Flemmi collaborated with Bulger.

Johnny "The Cook" Martorano

Martorano, Bulger's hit man, killed Roger Wheeler and John Callahan.

Fotios "Freddy" Geas

Geas, former Mafia enforcer, murdered Bulger in prison for being an FBI informer - a "rat".

### THE VICTIMS

Roger Wheeler

Wheeler, owner of World Jai Alai Inc., was murdered to prevent uncovering losses there from Bulger's skimming operation.

Edward Brian Halloran

Halloran had been in contact with the FBI regarding Bulger. He was shot to



shut him up.

Michael Donahue

Donahue, Halloran's friend, was an innocent collateral victim who was to drive him home when they exited the bar and both gunned down.

John B. Callahan

Callahan, president at Heywood-Wakefield Co., was murdered to prevent him from leaking information as he colluded in Roger Wheeler's murder.

## THE PROSECUTION

Noreen Gleason

Gleason was in charge of the FBI's Bulger Task Force.

Anna Bjorn

Bjorn tipped off the FBI to Bulger's hideout and received \$2,000,000 in reward.

Scott Garriola

Garriola, FBI Special Agent, arrested Bulger at his Santa Monica, CA hideout.

Denise Casper

Federal Judge Casper sentenced Bulger to two consecutive life terms plus five years.

## OTHERS

Catherine Greig, Bulger's live-in girlfriend.

"Tiger" the cat.

## **TIMELINE**

1975 September, On Stephen Flemmi's recommendation, James "Whitey" Bulger cuts a deal with FBI Agent John Connolly to provide information on the Italian Mafia in exchange for protection.

1977 FBI Agent John Morris is appointed to oversee FBI Agent John Connolly and his underworld informants.

1978 William Bulger, Whitey's younger brother, becomes president of the MA state Senate and goes on to serve in the post longer than anyone in its history.

1979 Bulger and Flemmi are implicated in a horse race-fixing scheme. FBI Agents Connolly and John Morris persuade federal prosecutors to leave the two out of the indictment. Twenty-one people are charged, including Howie Winter, whose conviction paves the way for Bulger and Flemmi to assume control of the Winter Hill Gang. Johnny Martorano, also implicated, flees to Florida.

1979 June, John Callahan becomes a director and later president of Heywood-Wakefield Co. Gardner, MA.

1980 November, Bulger and Flemmi help the FBI plant a surveillance bug in the North End headquarters of Boston Mafia boss Gennaro "Jerry" Angiulo.

1981 May 27, Roger Wheeler owner of World Jai Alai Inc. is murdered by Martorano in collusion with Bulger, Flemmi, and Callahan to prevent discovery of their skimmming operation from concession and parking income.

1982 May, Bulger guns down mob insider Brian Halloran to prevent him from telling details about the Wheeler murder. Connolly files a false report with the FBI saying rival gangsters made the hit.

1982 July, Flemmi and Bulger order Martorano to kill Callahan, the former president of World Jai Alai, to prevent him from telling investigators about the Jai Alai scheme and the cause of Wheeler's death.

1982 August, President of Heywood-Wakefield Co. Callahan is murdered.

1994 December, Mass. State Police, Boston Police, and the DEA build a case against Bulger under the RICO Act. Former FBI Agent Connolly tips off Bulger that he is about to be arrested.

1994 December 23, Bulger flees Boston.

1995 January 5, Flemmi is arrested. Later in the month, Massachusetts State Police Detective Steve Johnson arrests Martorano.

1996 Bulger is placed on the FBI Most Wanted list.

1997 The FBI, under court order, acknowledges that Bulger and Flemmi were "top echelon" informants as a federal probe into the agency's corrupt ties to mob informants begins.

1999 Frank Salemme agreed to provide the government with information on the FBI, while serving his racketeering sentence - Salemme was indicted on racketeering in Jan. '95 with Bulger and Flemmi - learned that both Bulger and Flemmi had been FBI informants for many years, and that both men had provided information on Salemme to their FBI handlers. On December 13, 2022, Frank Salemme died at MCFP Springfield, at the age of 89

1999 November 17, Kevin Weeks, Bulger's underling, is arrested on racketeering charges. He becomes a cooperating witness; his testimony is responsible for the conviction of FBI Agent Connolly, as well as forcing Flemmi, to plead guilty. He leads investigators to the burial sites of several of Bulger's victims.

2001 March 14, Bulger, Flemmi and Martorano are indicted for Wheeler's

murder.

2001, Martorano confesses to some 20 murders by the gang, including Wheeler's and Callahan's. In a plea bargain, he is given a 15-year sentence. He is released in 2007 after serving only six years.

2002, Martorano is convicted and sentenced to ten-years. Martorano discovers that his associates Bulger and Flemmi, had not shielded him from the 1979 race-fixing indictment. Instead, they had secured their safety through a settlement with Connolly and it was Bulger and Flemmi who tipped off authorities about Martorano's whereabouts leading to his arrest. Feeling betrayed, Martorano confesses to 20 murders. In 2013 Martorano testified at Bulger's trial to prosecutor Wyshak why he flipped on his friends. He said he felt betrayed. Flemmi and Bulger tipped off authorities to his Florida hideout.

2002 May, Connolly is convicted of racketeering for warning Bulger and Flemmi that they were about to be indicted for horse race-fixing in January 1995.

2002 December, William "Billy" M. Bulger, younger brother of Whitey, under subpoena appears before the House Committee on Government Reform and takes the Fifth Amendment when asked, "Do you know where your brother is?"

2003 H. Paul Rico, Chief of Security at World Jai Lai and previously FBI Boston Office Supervisor, is also indicted for Wheeler's murder. He dies of natural causes while in custody awaiting trial.

2003 June, William Bulger testifies before the House Committee on Government Reform. After receiving immunity, he acknowledges receiving a call from Whitey shortly after he fled, but said he has not heard from him since and has no idea where he is.

2003 August, William Bulger resigns as president of the University of Massachusetts system amid growing pressure.

2005 Connolly is indicted for murder and conspiracy to commit murder in the 1982 slaying of Callahan and the 1981 murder of Wheeler and for alerting Bulger and Flemmi on December 22, 1999 to ongoing investigations, falsifying FBI reports concealing their criminal activities, and accepting bribes.

2006 *The Departed* crime thriller film directed by Martin Scorsese and written by William Monahan based on the real-life Boston Winter Hill Gang; the character Colin Sullivan is based on the corrupt FBI Agent Connolly, while the character Frank Costello is based on Bulger. The film stars Leonardo DiCaprio, Matt Damon, Jack Nicholson, and Mark Wahlberg, with Martin Sheen, Ray Winstone, Vera Farmiga, and Alec Baldwin.

2007, Martorano is granted early release and the government provides him with \$20,000 in cash to facilitate his fresh start. In 2008, he did an interview with Steve Kroft on CBS News' '60 Minutes.' Today, Martorano leads a quiet life in Milford, MA. The county sheriff has attested to Martorano's peaceful and law-abiding existence.

2008 Connolly is convicted of second-degree murder for the information he provided that was critical to the mob's hits. The FBI creates The Bulger Task Force headed by Noreen Gleason.

2008 Flemmi, Martorano, and Weeks testify for the prosecution, providing detailed accounts of Connolly's associations with Bulger and Flemmi. Connolly is convicted of second-degree murder in Florida and sentenced to 40-years.

2011 The Bulger Task Force airs a TV announcement showing pictures of Catherine Greig. June 22, the FBI arrests Bulger and Greig in Santa Monica, CA. The FBI had received a tip from Anna Bjorg who had met Greig while feeding a street cat she called "Tiger".

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FBI had received a tip from Anna Bjorg who had met Greig while feeding a street cat she called "Tiger".

2012 March, Catherine Greig, 61, pleads guilty to three charges in harboring a fugitive, admits she used aliases and obtained prescription medications for Bulger.

2012 June 12, Greig is sentenced to eight-years in prison.

2013 June 12, the case of *United States of America v. James J. Bulger, Jr.* begins. On August 12 the jury finds him guilty of 30 charges for racketeering of which 11 are for murder. On November 13, Judge Denise Casper sentences him to two consecutive life sentences plus five years.

2013 August 12 the jury finds Bulger guilty of 30 charges for racketeering of which 11 are for murder. On November 13, Judge Denise Casper sentences him to two consecutive life sentences plus five years.

2013 November 13, Judge Denise Casper sentences Bulger to two consecutive life sentences plus five years.

2013 July 30, Former FBI Agent Robert Fitzpatrick pleads guilty admitting that he lied when he testified at Bulger's trial that he tried to end Bulger's relationship with the FBI.

2013 November 27, Bulger is moved from Plymouth County Correctional Facility to the Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center.

2014 January 10, Bulger is moved to a penitentiary in Tucson, Ariz.

2015 *Black Mass*, biographical crime drama film about Whitey Bulger and directed by Scott Cooper, written by Mark Mallouk and Jez Butterworth is released. It is based on Dick Lehr and Gerard O'Neill's 2001 book *Black Mass: The True Story of an Unholy Alliance Between the FBI and the Irish Mob*. The film features an ensemble cast led by Johnny Depp as Bulger, alongside Joel Edgerton, Benedict Cumberbatch, Kevin Bacon, Jesse Plemons, Peter Sarsgaard, Dakota Johnson, and Corey Stoll.

2016 August 5, Robert Fitzpatrick, 76, Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Boston FBI office from 1981 to 1986, is found guilty of perjury during Bulger's trial and sentenced to probation and ordered to pay a \$12,500 fine.

2018 October 29, Bulger arrives at Hazelton Federal Penitentiary, WV.

2018 October 30, Whitey, 89 years old, is murdered in his prison cell thirty-six years after he ordered the hit on John Callahan. Fotios "Freddy" Geas — who is serving a life sentence for murder — is the central suspect in Bulger's slaying. According to federal prosecutors, Geas was an enforcer for the New England mafia in the 1990s and the 2000s, making him a rival of Bulger, who was the leader of Boston's Irish mob and a secret FBI informant - a "rat".

2019 The Bulger family says it holds the Bureau of Prisons responsible. A \$200 million wrongful death lawsuit, which describes Bulger as “perhaps the most infamous and well-known inmate” in federal prison since Al Capone, claims that Bulger was “deliberately sent to his death” at a prison nicknamed “Misery Mountain”. US district judge John Preston Bailey dismisses the action. The US government eventually pays more than 20 million dollars in damages to Bulger's victims on the grounds he had committed his murders while under government supervision.

2020 July 21, Grieg completes her prison sentence after having spent the last year under home confinement.

2022 August 18, three inmates are charged with murdering Bulger: Fotios "Freddy" Geas, Paul J. DeCologero and Sean McKinnon.

2023 April, a Florida parole board grants Connolly a medical release.

2024 July, federal prosecutors decide they will not seek the death penalty for Bulger's murderers - final sentences are to be determined.

2024 August 1, DeCologero receives a four-year sentence for involvement

in Bulger's murder - final sentences for Geas and Mckinnon are yet to be determined.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work presents a collection and ordering of many data bits collected from news sources to clarify to the author a fuller picture of an epic that had far reaching effects to America in general. Financially it burdened all hard working, law abiding Americans with the many millions of dollars spent to find, arrest, try and imprison the evil-doers documented in this work. Additionally there is the untold grief inflicted on victims' families, several industries and government agencies by the Bulger Gang and colluders.

Some sections of this work include limited excerpts from books, magazines, government agencies, newspapers, television, and websites compiled in accord with the "Fair Use" clause of the Copyright Act. Some of those sources are:

*Anna Bjornsdottir: \$2m Whitey Bulger FBI tipster was former Miss Iceland* by Paul Bentley [dailymail.co.uk](http://dailymail.co.uk)

*Crime Pays* by Carol Chapman Dec. 1997 [texasmonthly.com](http://texasmonthly.com)

*Did the FBI Hinder the Investigation into the 1980s Jai Alai Killings?* Hartford Courant 1997 [courant.com](http://courant.com)

*FBI Dark Secrets: Ex-FBI Agent arrested in 1981 Mob-Hit Murder* by Clarence Walker December 2003, [AmericanMafia.com](http://AmericanMafia.com)

*Hunting Whitey: The Inside Story of the Capture and Killing of America's Most Wanted Crime Boss* by Casey Sherman and Dave Wedge 2020

*Roger Wheeler: The History of a Boston Mafia Murder in Tulsa* by interviewer John Erling and Homicide Detective Mike Huff (retired) of the Tulsa Police Department, June 13, 2013 Oklahoma Oral History at [voicesofoklahoma.com](http://voicesofoklahoma.com)

*Top Ten Fugitive James 'Whitey' Bulger Arrested* [fbi.gov](http://fbi.gov)

*Whitey on Trial: Secrets, Corruption, and the Search for Truth* by Margaret McLean and Jon Leiberman 2014

## OVERVIEW

The title of this work refers to a case brought in 2013 before the United States District Court in Boston, MA, namely the case of *United States of America v. James J. Bulger, Jr.*

The subtitle of this work refers to key characters who were the cause of the trial. Its first referent *i.e.* "The FBI" points to characters who enabled and colluded in the crimes addressed at the trial. The second, "a Felon", points to the defendant James Bulger. The third, "Four Women", encompasses four key persons namely Catherine Greig, Anna Bjorn, Noreen Gleason, and Denise Casper, who were responsible for the capture and conviction of the felon. The fourth "and a Feline" refers to what, perhaps by the finger of fate, might be considered a star of the story - the cat dubbed "Tiger".

The chapter "In the Board Room" reviews a character who led a double life - seemingly an upright talented entrepreneur in daylight, yet at other times eagerly enmeshed in the dark criminal underworld - ultimately an unwitting victim of that cabal.

The chapter "In Trouble" reviews Bulger's hideout, the FBI effort to find him, and his capture

The chapter "In the Court House" reviews the successful prosecution and verdict.

The chapter "In the Big House" reviews Bulger's last moments.

The chapter "In Conclusion" reviews the crime victims.

## IN THE BOARD ROOM

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD CO.

***"He recommended to me a guy that he knew, that he had set up in business, named John B. Callahan."***

Heywood-Wakefield Co. was a furniture manufacturer in Gardner, MA. The company, started in 1826, was in financial trouble as explained by its president George Heywood: "June, '79. It was a very sad situation, yeah it was. But, we just had to face up to it. It was just ... we saw no prospect of pulling the whole operation back into profitability ... had to face it. The thing happened progressively you might say. But this operation lost money from '56 to '71. For four years it made money but not enough to really ... at least it was [in the] black ... that's about the best you can say for it. I didn't want to close the plant. Well, we closed the whole division of the company is what it amounted to - the furniture division. It wasn't just Gardner - it was [also] Woodstock, New Brunswick and Penn Yan, NY.

A "dark-horse" (vulture) had been slowly buying up our stock. We felt we needed an investment banker to try to help us get all the funds we needed to buy all this stock back. On Ropes & Gray's suggestion we went to a guy named Peter A. Brook of T. A. Associates, Tucker-Anthony Associates, they're the capital venture division of Tucker-Anthony and R. L. Day. He's a very fine person and highly talented, he's a director of Wang and he was a director of Heywood-Wakefield Co. and many other companies...he recommended to me a guy that he knew, that he had set up in business, named John B. Callahan. He'd be a good guy to come on to replace me. He came on first as a director of the company. And then, after we folded Gardner. So we're operating just Newport, TN and Menominee, MI. I came back in again as President, Chairman of the Board after '79. John Heywood, retired as president Dec. 31, 1979

Callahan came on as president of the company. By then, see, the stock had been very depressed like down to \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 a share. While stock

had become available, and I had let these guys know about it, Callahan bought a lot of stock.

***"Callahan was running the company. He did a terrible job of it."***

The company then consisting of Newport, TN and Menominee, MI. Callahan was made president of the company and I stayed on as Chairman of the Board of the company until the end. in March of '81 we filed Chapter 11, and then Chapter 7 followed about two years later. And, that was the end. Chapter 11 meant that we were operating as debtor in possession. Callahan was running the company. He did a terrible job of it; and there's nothing I could do about it. I tried to get Callahan removed but they had more stock than I did. What they did to me was reduced my compen ... they didn't fire me but they reduced my compensation 60% in one fell swoop. And, I got in a fit with this guy Callahan after we went into Chapter 11, which we did because we figured that the bank in New York, Irving Trust Co. and Barkley's Bank were two lenders then, were probably going to push us into it if we didn't do it ourselves. So, we did it to protect ourselves. But then, Callahan did such a lousy job of it that, you know, we were just heading down the chute.



John Callahan

*"this guy led a double life"*

Then, one night in August '82, got a telephone during dinner - Callahan had been found murdered in the back of his car in the Miami airport. Then it all came out - which Peter Brook didn't know, nor did the guy at Ropes & Gray who checked him out, nor did I know or my brother - this guy led a double life. He was mixed up, apparently they've never solved this [as of this interview 1989], but apparently he was involved with the Winter Hill gang in Dorchester which is the Irish mafia. Not the Angiulo's in North Boston.

JOHN CALLAHAN

According to Tulsa Police Detective Mike Huff, "John Callahan was a CPA from Boston. He was hired to do a search for a CEO in the mid-70's as the founding family of World Jai Alai was coming towards the end of their time. He actually said he did the search and he was the most obvious candidate, so he was hired as the CEO of World Jai Alai. John stayed there for a couple of years.

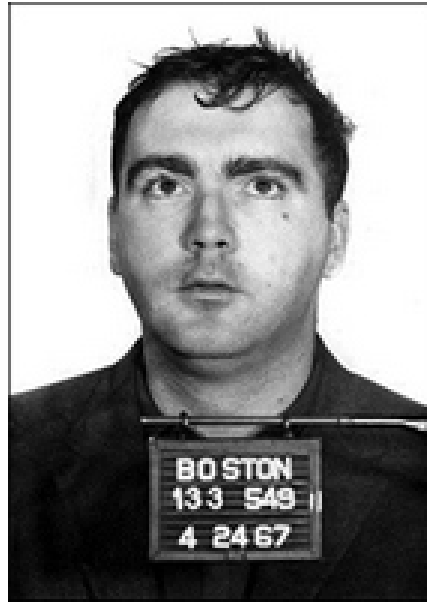
It was obvious that John was a mob wannabe guy. The Connecticut State Police who oversaw the regulatory job of the World Jai Alai facility in Hartford, Connecticut, discovered that Callahan was associating with mobsters, which was absolutely prohibited. He was forced out of World Jai Alai. He also had a firm, Callahan and Associates. His partner in that firm was a guy named Richard Donovan. So when he was forced out, he managed to get his partner, Dick Donovan, in place as the president of World Jai Alai and Donovan was president of World Jai Alai when Roger Wheeler purchased it. [in December 1977]

...They had John Callahan, who was a clean front man, if you will. I mean, he carried a CPA license, he was presentable, he had had a significant amount of business turnaround success, such as like the Heywood-Wakefield Furniture Company, which was a big furniture company at that time. He turned them around. He turned several businesses around, so he had the skills and he was presentable to be out front, but he had this dark side where he liked to hang out with mob guys."

Roger Wheeler was the owner of Telex Corp. in Tulsa, OK and also World Jai Alai Inc., Miami, FL. Jai alai is a fast-paced Basque game where a ball is bounced off a walled space called a fronton. Players hurl the ball with baskets, similar to using lacrosse sticks. People place bets on players.



*The Hartford Courant* reported that, "Longtime Winter Hill gangster Edward Brian Halloran said he was summoned to a meeting with Callahan, Bulger and Flemmi. Halloran told no one in authority about the alleged meeting until a year later, when he described it to the FBI.



Brian Halloran

When taking the information from Halloran, the FBI reduced it to a written report. But the bureau, according to other police agencies, did not share that information. *The Courant* has obtained a copy of the FBI's report.

Information in the report cannot be independently verified, but Halloran's account follows: "Callahan telephoned Halloran and asked for a meeting at Callahan's apartment at 10 Commercial Wharf in Boston. When Halloran arrived he found Callahan, Bulger, and Flemmi present. They exchanged pleasantries. Then Callahan got to the point: he said Wheeler had to be killed. Callahan said he had an "operation" at World Jai Alai that Wheeler was threatening. In Callahan's opinion, Wheeler had become so dangerous to the operation that he could put Callahan in jail. Wheeler had to be 'moved on' Callahan said, because he had discovered something was not right with World Jai Alai.

Callahan said Wheeler had begun to fire Callahan's people at World Jai Alai and replace them with his own. Big money, \$1 million or more, was at stake, Callahan said. He said that if Wheeler was 'moved on' Callahan would have no trouble controlling his World Jai Alai operation. Flemmi chimed in. He predicted friends of the Winter Hill Gang at World Jai Alai would fold under the pressure if Wheeler called the police. Halloran got the



impression that Bulger and Flemmi either had, or were about to get, a piece of the World Jai Alai action.



Stephen Flemmi

Callahan said that he, Bulger and Flemmi were going to get Wheeler set up and 'take him out of the box.' Callahan said he wanted Halloran to 'whack' Wheeler. Callahan described Rico as a close associate who would probably set Wheeler up. Flemmi said that he trusted Rico, whom he had known since he was a 'kid.' Callahan said that gang member John Martorano knew about the plan and would probably take a part.

The meeting lasted about an hour. Halloran said he did not agree to kill Wheeler and asked whether the problem could be resolved without 'hitting the guy.' Halloran said it was his impression that Bulger and Flemmi believed Wheeler had to be killed. Halloran said he left the meeting with the impression that the group would discuss the matter again in the near future. Two weeks later, Callahan called Halloran again. Callahan told him the group had decided it would be best if Halloran did not participate in the Wheeler hit. Callahan paid Halloran \$20,000 in \$100 bills simply for attending the meeting.

...While the FBI was working with Bulger, Flemmi and Halloran, detectives in Connecticut were writing an investigative book on Callahan. They

learned he was traveling regularly from Boston to South Florida. He was speaking with [Meyer] Lansky's man, Jack B. Cooper; there is some indication he may have been part of Cooper's attempt to buy World Jai Alai. And Callahan was a visitor to Switzerland.

Swiss employees of some swank European strip joints said Callahan had become a well-known customer beginning in 1981. They said he dressed to the nines, wore flashy jewelry, drank the best champagne and tipped generously with crisp \$50 bills. Sometimes, after closing, he entertained the performers at his hotel. In Geneva, Callahan was considered a real nice guy." -- [www.courant.com/1997/11/09/did-the-fbi-hinder-the-investigation-into-the-1980s-jai-alai-killings](http://www.courant.com/1997/11/09/did-the-fbi-hinder-the-investigation-into-the-1980s-jai-alai-killings)

## ROGER WHEELER

Winter Hill had ties to World Jai Alai with retired and corrupt Boston FBI Agent H. Paul Rico working as head of security at the Miami facility. John Callahan, who was an accountant from Boston, also became involved in the business and served as its president. Rico and Callahan devised a scheme for Winter Hill to skim up to ten thousand dollars a week from the parking lot and vending machines. They needed Winter Hill to protect them so the Mafia wouldn't bother them. Martorano described Callahan as a "high-priced accountant" during the day who wanted to "hang out with rogues at night."

"Did you ever hear the phrase 'wanna-be gangster'?" attorney Fred Wyshak asked Martorano.

Martorano nodded. "That's what he was."

Roger Wheeler, owner of World Jai Alai Inc., began investigating their illegal activities, so Callahan and Rico tried to convince Wheeler to sell the business to Callahan so they could control the skim. When he refused to sell, Winter Hill decided to "take him out" because they thought they'd have better luck convincing Wheeler's wife to sell.



Roger Wheeler

Martorano received a call from Stevie Flemmi, claiming that he and Whitey were “on board” with the plan to murder Wheeler.



H. Paul Rico former FBI Agent in charge of its Boston office and World Jai Alai Head of Security

Rico asked Joe McDonald to help Martorano with the hit on Wheeler in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The former FBI agent had helped Winter Hill back in the day and they owed him a favor.

Neither McDonald nor Martorano knew what Wheeler looked like. They had flown into Oklahoma City, and rented a car for the drive to Tulsa. Rico provided them with a description and “gave his height and weight, like a ruddy description, a ruddy face,” Martorano said. The former FBI Agent also gave them Wheeler’s home and business address and routine, along with a description of the car he drove. “It took four to six days of planning,” Martorano testified.

Wheeler had a regular tee time every Wednesday at the Southern Hills Country Club. On Wednesday, May 27, 1981, the hit men stole a car from a mall parking lot and drove out to the club. They spotted a black Cadillac that appeared to be Wheeler’s car, and waited in the club parking lot for a man fitting his description to return.



Southern Hills Country Club, a PGA Tournament venue Tulsa, OK where Wheeler was killed.

Late in the afternoon of May 27, Wheeler walked out of Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa after his customary Wednesday round of golf. Two

men watched from a nearby parked car.

***“Between the eyes.”***

Driver McDonald and assassin Martorano, seated in a new beige Pontiac Ventura, watched Wheeler. As he attempted to start the car, a white male wearing a phony beard, sunglasses and floppy hat walked up, took a pistol from a paper bag and at a distance of 2 inches shot him with a .38 once in the forehead. The killer walked back to his car and drove away with his accomplice.

Martorano stated at his trial “I opened the door and shot him.”

“Where did you shoot him?”

“Between the eyes.”

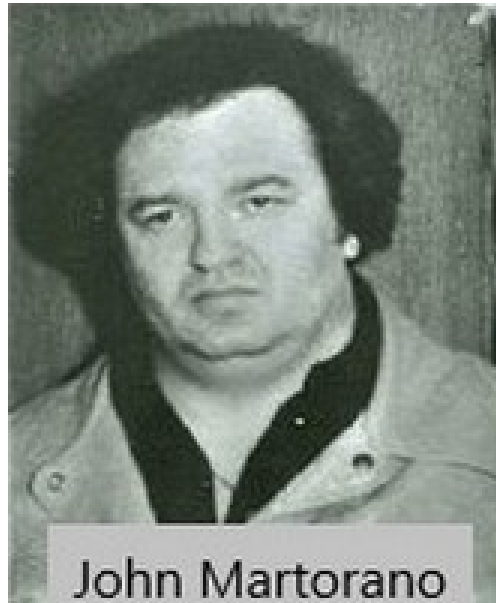


Wheeler's body as found by Tulsa Police Detective Mike Huff.

During Whitey Bulger's 2013 trial Martorano was asked, “You don’t like the term ‘hit man,’ do you, Mr. Martorano?” Hank Brennan, one of Bulger's defending attorneys, smirked and stressed “hit man.” “Not especially.”

“Mr. Callahan gave you fifty thousand dollars after you killed Mr. Wheeler for him, didn’t he?”

“Correct.”



The Hit Man

“You don’t like the term ‘hit man’ because you think in some way it undermines your credibility, sir?”

“No, I wouldn’t accept money to kill somebody.” Martorano puckered his lips.

“So, there’s a difference between what you did and someone who’s a hit man?”

“I would think so.”

He further explained that he “did it for free because I’m not a hit man.” “What about the fifty thousand dollars from Callahan?” Brennan cocked his head. Martorano had just testified on direct examination that he’d received money for the Wheeler murder. At least three jurors nodded.

Martorano claimed he would've done it anyway to help a friend.

\* \* \* \* \*

***“He was in it for himself, always. He [Connolly] never did any real work.  
You gotta question a guy like that.”***

FBI Agent Gianturco interviewed Whitey's former FBI handler, John Connolly, in Connolly's executive office at Boston Edison inside the Prudential Center. At this point in 1996, the extent of Connolly's crimes remained hidden—in fact not only was Connolly's corruption still unknown, he'd landed the cushy job with Billy Bulger's (Massachusetts politician and Whitey's younger brother) help upon his retirement from the Bureau.

For his part, Gianturco knew Connolly well. He and Connolly had played handball together, but more importantly, Gianturco's brother Nick had been Connolly's longtime partner in the FBI. Still, Gianturco refused to allow old friendships to get in the way of his investigation. He knew Connolly well enough not to trust him.

“He was in it for himself, always. He [Connolly] never did any real work. You gotta question a guy like that.”



John Connolly

At James "Whitey" Bulger's 2013 trial the prosecutor read from Martorano's lengthy plea agreement and slowly read the names of twenty people he murdered. The hit man confirmed killing each of them, including Roger Wheeler in 1981 and John Callahan in 1982.

Martorano testified that the order came from Bulger and Flemmi to kill Callahan, a close friend and longtime associate of Martorano, because he was going to implicate the crew in Wheeler's May 27, 1981, murder.

Callahan was a sharp-dressed accountant by day, but drank and caroused with gangsters by night.

"Did you ever hear the phrase 'wannabe gangster'?" Wyshak asked.

"That's what he was," Martorano answered.

A millionaire industrialist, Wheeler had sniffed out a skimming operation at World Jai Alai in Florida in which the Winter Hill gang, with Callahan's help, was embezzling from the gambling business. Callahan originally suggested the gang force Wheeler to sell the business to them, but when Wheeler balked, the decision was made to kill him.



Crooked FBI Agent H. Paul Rico, who was retired from the Bureau, was Callahan's head of security and set the wheels in motion for Wheeler's slaying.

Ironic coincidence: Bulger in 1955 robbed a bank in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. A tip came into the Boston FBI office that a wanted bank robber was in town. Federal Agent Paul Rico followed the lead to a bar in Revere, just north of Boston, and arrested Bulger without incident. Neither man knew it at the time, but their meeting proved to be prophetic, as Rico and Bulger would join forces decades later to commit murder.

"Callahan wanted to get Mr. Wheeler killed so he wouldn't get in trouble," Martorano testified. "He said that he discussed it with Paul Rico."

Flemmi and Martorano both pleaded guilty to Wheeler's murder and were going to testify against Rico, but he died before he went to trial on murder charges.

Martorano told the jury it was Rico who provided him Wheeler's golf schedule and description. Flemmi sent him a murder "kit"—a suitcase filled with machine guns, pistols, and masks—which Martorano picked up at a Tulsa bus station. He said he put on a fake beard and sunglasses, approached Wheeler in the parking lot of Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa, and shot the businessman in the face.

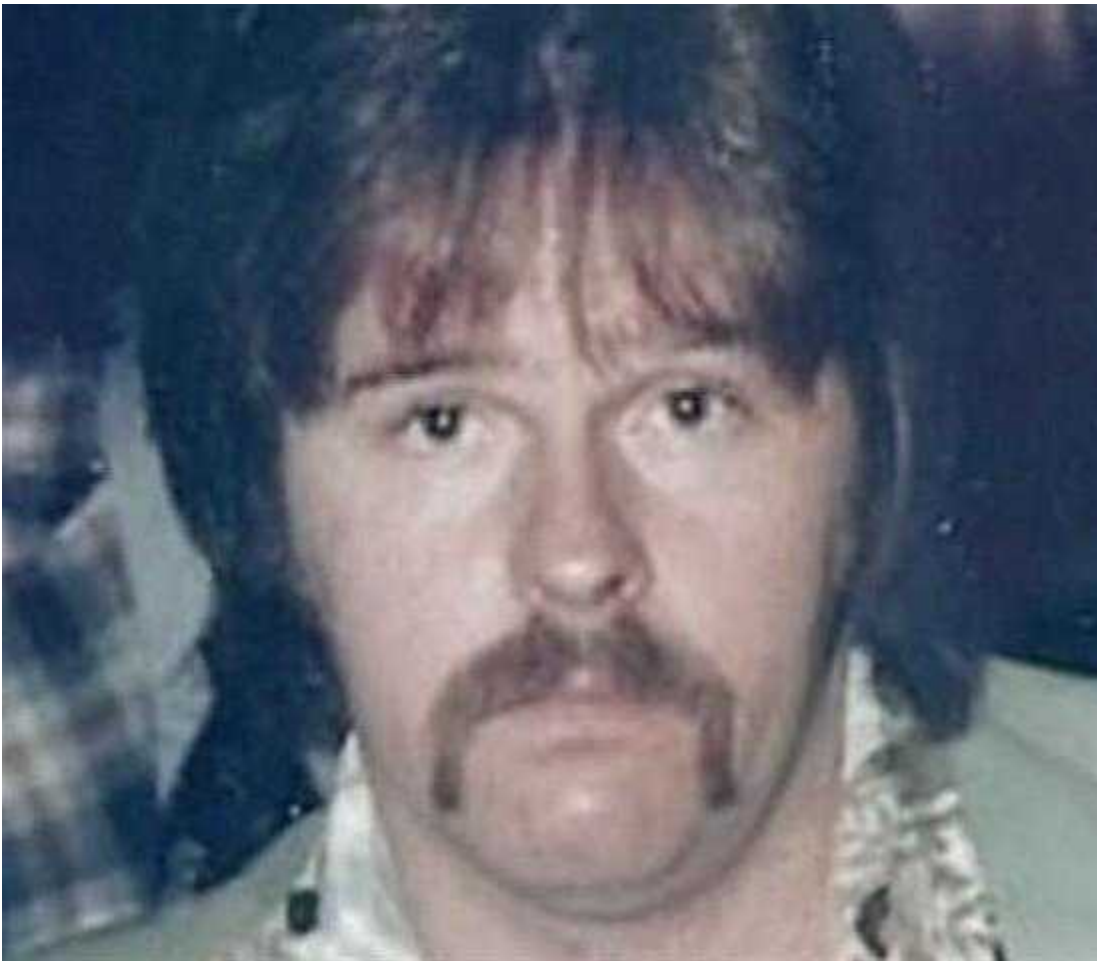
"I saw a guy coming over the hill carrying a briefcase," Martorano said. "It looked like him. He was heading toward that car. So I head toward that car. He opened the door and got in. So I opened the door and shot him. Between the eyes."

The jury was shown a graphic autopsy photo of Wheeler's face with a bullet hole in the middle of his forehead. He said Callahan paid him \$50,000 for the slaying, which he split with Flemmi, Bulger, and Joe McDonald, a Winter Hill associate who went with him to Tulsa.

Prosecutor Zach Wyshak walked Martorano through the maze of death, illuminating for the jury how the brazen Wheeler killing touched off a string

of murders as the gang desperately scrambled to contain the situation and gain control of World Jai Alai.

Callahan got drunk one night back in Boston and told his pal Brian Halloran about the Wheeler murder and who was behind it. Halloran was facing charges in an unrelated case and sought to trade info about the Wheeler killing and the Winter Hill Gang's role in hopes of getting a lighter sentence. Bulger ended Halloran's negotiations on a South Boston street when he gunned him down, along with Michael Donahue [an innocent bystander]. Martorano said Connolly —whom he referred to by his nickname "Zip"—signed Halloran's death warrant by telling Bulger that Halloran was talking to the feds.



Michael Donahue

“He said that Halloran had went to the FBI and told them that I had killed Wheeler,” Martorano testified. “Bulger said he learned this from his friend 'Zip'.”

Callahan was the next victim in the World Jai Alai bloodbath because Bulger feared he would rat out the gang. The decision to kill Callahan was made in a 1982 meeting he attended in New York with Bulger and Flemmi.

“[Bulger] said that 'Zip' told him that Callahan is going to get so much pressure on him that he is going to fold and we are all going to go to jail for the rest of our life,” Martorano testified. “Bulger did all the talking. Stevie just listened. They thought that he wouldn’t hold up. They wanted to take him out.”

### *Martorano was such close pals with Callahan*

Martorano considered Callahan a “friend” and said he “objected” to the execution but was overruled.

“I didn’t want to kill Callahan,” he said. “Eventually, they convinced me. It was two against one and it was three of us. And I finally agreed, ‘It has got to be done. It has to be done.’”

Martorano was such close pals with Callahan that Callahan gave him money while he was on the run and let him use his condo and car in Plantation, Florida. Still, on August 1, 1982, Martorano picked him up in a van at Fort Lauderdale International Airport, shot him in the head, and dumped his body in the trunk of his own car.

When he and an accomplice moved the body from the van to Callahan’s car, they heard him “moan,” so Martorano shot him again. Then they drove around the Little Havana neighborhood of Miami and tossed his belongings out of the car “to make it appear drug-related.” The car was dumped at Miami International Airport, where it was found days later. After the slaying, Martorano and Flemmi met in Florida with Rico, the retired FBI agent, to discuss the future of World Jai Alai. Martorano remained on the run for another thirteen years until he was arrested in 1995 in Delray Beach.



On Aug. 3, 1982, Callahan's rotting body was found in the trunk of his Cadillac in the terminal garage at Miami International Airport.

## IN TROUBLE

### WANTED

Whitey fled Boston late December 1994 after a heads-up from Connolly of an impending indictment.

On the night of January 5, 1995, DEA agents and detectives from the Massachusetts State Police swept in and arrested Stevie Flemmi outside Schooners, a restaurant owned by his son in Boston's Financial District.

In 1996 the FBI placed Bulger on its Ten Most Wanted list as number 2 below Bin Laden. After Seal Team 6 took out Bin Laden Bulger moved to number 1 with a reward of \$2 million offered for information leading to capture.

### FBI TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVE

**RACKETEERING INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS  
(RICO) - MURDER (18 COUNTS), CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT  
MURDER, CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT EXTORTION, NARCOTICS  
DISTRIBUTION, CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MONEY LAUNDERING;  
EXTORTION; MONEY LAUNDERING**

### JAMES J. BULGER



Photograph taken in 1994

Photograph taken in 1994

Photograph altered in 2000

When he was first assigned the case, FBI Agent Charlie Gianturco asked Dick Swensen, then Special Agent in Charge of the Boston Bureau, if they'd ever interviewed Connolly about Bulger's possible whereabouts. Shockingly, Swensen said no.

"We're now two years into the hunt for Whitey and no one's ever talked to John Connolly?" Gianturco says. "You do that on Day One!"

During their interview, Connolly nonchalantly told Gianturco and another agent that Bulger and Stevie Flemmi had been offered protection against prosecution by the FBI because they'd been "such good informants." While Gianturco and his partner knew that Bulger and Flemmi had been informants, they were floored by the news that they'd been offered protection against prosecution.

"I've known Jimmy Bulger since I was a kid," Connolly told them. "He used to buy me ice cream at a soda fountain in Southie. It's a great story and I'm thinking about using it in a book I'm working on about our relationship." Connolly had dreams that a Hollywood superstar like Tom Cruise might even play him in an eventual movie.

Connolly then recounted a dinner with Bulger and Flemmi at the home of FBI supervisor John Morris in the historic town of Lexington, Massachusetts.

"He was in his cups," Connolly said of Morris, meaning he was drunk. "He told Bulger and Flemmi that they were so good as informants that he could get them off for anything short of murder."

Morris would later confess to taking \$6,000 in bribes from Whitey Bulger, including \$1,000 to bring his girlfriend to a 1982 Drug Enforcement Administration conference in Georgia as well as cases of French Bordeaux.

Connolly stressed that Morris promised Bulger and Flemmi they could continue to commit crimes like loan-sharking and illegal gambling as long as they fed the FBI information about Italian Mafia operations in Boston's North End. Connolly credits Bulger with providing him with knowledge used to obtain a wiretap of local Mafia boss Gennaro "Jerry" Angiulo's

headquarters on Prince Street in the North End back in 1981. Connolly and a team of agents then arrested Angiulo as he sat down for a plate of pork chops at his favorite restaurant.

“I’ll be back before my pork chops get cold,” Angiulo said defiantly as Connolly placed him in handcuffs. Jerry Angiulo would spend the next twenty-four years in prison before dying a free man at ninety years old.

In Gianturco’s opinion, Bulger and Flemmi should have been closed as informants after the Angiulo case. Instead, once the Mafia was crippled by prosecutions, Whitey’s gang quickly filled the underworld void.

“Everyone knew this but no one wanted to go up against Connolly,” Gianturco says.

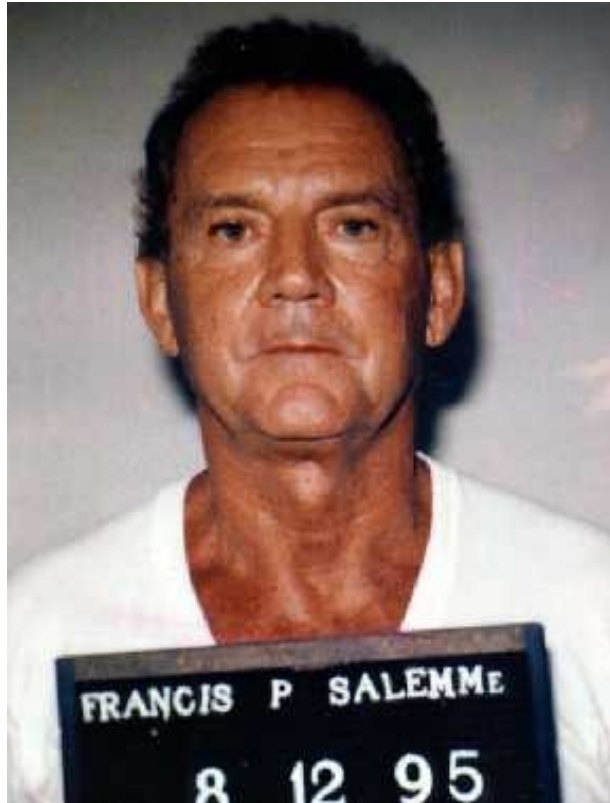
Connolly also told Gianturco and his partner that Bulger and Flemmi were indicted for things that they’d been told they wouldn’t be indicted for.

“Bulger probably feels like he’s been framed by the government,” Connolly said incredulously. “I hope you guys never catch him.”

For a long time, Connolly got his wish.

What Connolly had done during his career as an FBI agent was to protect Whitey Bulger at all costs while working with the gangster to eliminate his rivals. After Bulger disappeared in late 1994, no one believed that the Bureau was serious in its effort to bring him to justice.

Frank Salemme in 1999, while serving his racketeering sentence - Salemme was indicted on racketeering in Jan. '95 with Bulger and Flemmi - learned that both Bulger and Flemmi had been FBI informants for many years, and that both men had provided information on Salemme to their FBI handlers.



"Cadillac" Frank Salemme

Salemme now agreed to provide the government with information on the FBI handling of Bulger and Flemmi. Salemme's testimony would help convict Connolly, the same man who had arrested him 20 years earlier in New York, on racketeering charges.

Bulger's muscle was the younger Kevin Weeks, a Golden Gloves bouncer at Triple O's Lounge in Southie, owned by mob associate Kevin O'Neil and frequented by Bulger. Whitey called him "my surrogate son." In November 1999, Weeks was charged with twenty-nine counts including extortion, money laundering, and racketeering and held without bail. He was sent to a federal holding facility in Rhode Island. Normally, he would have been placed in Plymouth, but that's where Flemmi was and authorities didn't want them communicating now that both were in jail.





Whitey (left) with Weeks

Weeks's lawyer pulled the 661-page ruling from Mark Wolf, the federal judge assigned to the Bulger and Flemmi case, and gave it to his client to read. Weeks studied each page outlining their relationship with the FBI. Flemmi had been ratting on his friends since the mid-1960s, while Whitey was brought into the Bureau's fold a decade later.

"It made no sense. We killed guys because they were informants," Weeks would later write in his memoir. "And now I was learning that Jimmy [Whitey] and Stevie were informants themselves."

Bulger's surrogate son had a decision to make: either keep protecting his boss and his boss's lies, or protect himself and cut his own deal. It was a no-brainer. Kevin Weeks offered to cooperate with prosecutors. He knew where the bodies were buried—literally.

On the frigid morning of January 13, 2000, Weeks took investigators on a tour of the gang's greatest hits. He brought them to Hallet Street in

Dorchester, across from Florian Hall, which is the Boston firefighters' union hall, as well as a banquet facility where Boston politicians hold rallies and many Irish wakes are celebrated.

Weeks pointed to the patch of snow where underneath lay the bodies of three Bulger victims—a safe cracker named Bucky Barrett, a boat mechanic turned smuggler named John McIntyre, and a twenty-six-year-old woman named Deborah Hussey, the stepdaughter of Stevie Flemmi



John McIntyre

In 1975, Kevin Weeks became a bouncer at Triple O's Lounge, owned by Kevin O'Neil. It was here that Weeks first met Bulger, as well as Bulger's Italian-American partner Stephen Flemmi; in 1982, Weeks left his legitimate job and started working full-time for Bulger.

On November 17, 1999, Weeks was arrested; he was presented with a 29-count indictment under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations

Act (RICO). He was transferred to a Federal penitentiary in Rhode Island. Weeks decided to co-operate with authorities. Weeks was impressed by the cooperation of John Martorano. He became a cooperating witness; his testimony is responsible for the conviction of FBI agent John Connolly, as well as forcing Stephen Flemmi, to plead guilty.

He led authorities to six bodies buried by the Winter Hill Gang, including the triple grave of Hussey, McIntyre and Barrett. He implicated Bulger in the murder of Brian Halloran (nicknamed "Balloonhead" by Bulger) as well as agreeing to testify against Stephen Flemmi and Whitey Bulger. He also revealed that Whitey's younger brothers, Senate President Billy Bulger and juvenile magistrate clerk Jackie Bulger, had talked with Whitey while he was on the lam. According to Weeks, Jackie had even helped Whitey get a fake ID which Weeks delivered to Whitey during a rendezvous in Chicago.

Jackie was sentenced to six months in federal prison for lying to a grand jury about his actions, while Billy was forced to resign as president of the University of Massachusetts. Weeks also testified against two of Bulger's friends in law enforcement; Special Agent Connolly and Lieutenant Richard J. Schneiderhan of the Massachusetts State Police. Weeks was then sentenced to five years in federal prison.

Weeks was released from Federal prison in early 2005. He was a witness for the prosecution at Connolly's 2008 trial for Roger Wheeler's murder, as well as at Bulger's 2013 trial. At the latter trial, Bulger lost his composure when Weeks called him a rat. He has written his memoir, *Brutal: My Life in Whitey Bulger's Irish Mob*.

On July 26, 1983, Patrick Nee participated in the homicide of Arthur "Bucky" Barrett with his criminal associates at Nee's family's house at 799 East Third Street in South Boston. Barrett was a bank robber who was believed to have large amounts of untraceable cash and valuables that Nee and his gang wanted to extort from him. Barrett was good friends with brothers James and John Martorano. James Martorano used his friendship with Barrett to convince his friend to come to Nee's house to look at some stolen diamonds. Instead of diamonds, Barrett walked into Nee's house and encountered Nee and his associates armed with machine guns. Barrett gave

Nee and his associates the location of some of his stolen cash. Then Barrett was led to the basement and shot in the head.

Patrick Nee and Kevin Weeks buried Barrett's body in Nee's dirt cellar.



Nee's "house of death" 799 East Third Street in South Boston

In September 1984, the fishing boat *Valhalla* left Gloucester harbour in Massachusetts. One of the crew was John McIntyre.

She rendezvoused with the Irish fishing vessel, the *Marita Ann*, and tonnes of explosives and weapons were transferred intended for the IRA.

During Bulger's trial a former US customs agent, Donald DeFago, testified that McIntyre was arrested on a drunken driving charge and mentioned drug runs to the arresting officers.

During one interview, also present was an FBI agent who was friendly with John Connolly, a corrupt FBI agent.

After hearing about the interview, Connolly told Bulger that McIntyre had been talking to the authorities.

McIntyre had told officers about drug smuggling activities of the Bulger gang and the gun-running.

McIntyre had been brought by Nee to his house where Bulger and two other gang members were to "talk" to him.

He was tortured until he confessed he was an informant and then killed.

One of the gang members was Kevin Weeks who told the Bulger trial that after McIntyre was tortured: "Jim says to him, 'do you want one in the head? And he says, 'yes, please'."

His body was buried in Nee's cellar before being moved to a pit in Dorchester where it was found in 2000, along with two other Bulger victims.

Johnny Martorano testified to prosecutor Wyshak why he flipped on his friends. He said he felt betrayed. Flemmi and Bulger tipped off the feds to his Florida hideout, where he was arrested in 1995 after sixteen years on the run. Martorano was one of the mobsters indicted in the 1978 race-fixing case, but Bulger and Flemmi gave him a heads-up that the bust was coming and he went on the run. Over the years as a fugitive, Martorano continued to work with Bulger and Flemmi, running rackets and executing people on command.

"They broke all trust that we had, all loyalties. I was just beside myself with it."

## THE BULGER TASK FORCE

February 3, 2008 was Noreen Gleason's first day as assistant special agent (ASAC) in charge of the FBI's criminal division

Gleason said, “John Connolly had left a terrible black mark on the entire Bureau. It bothered me personally about what he did with Whitey Bulger.”

The fallout at the Boston office after details of Connolly’s corruption spread had been extreme—even now all these years later in 2008, the office still had not recovered its reputation.



FBI Assistant Special Agent-in-Charge Noreen Gleason led the Bulger Task Force and put together the team that captured Bulger and Greig.





FBI manhunters Tommy MacDonald and Phil Torsney were brought in to spearhead the task force.

Gleason's frustration with the US Attorney's Office had reached its peak. She'd long held the belief that federal prosecutors were working against the FBI and blamed them for the malaise that had nearly derailed the manhunt for Bulger.

"When case agents brought strong prosecutorial cases to the US Attorney's office, they were turned down," Gleason claims. "The office wasn't eager to work with the Bureau. That was really frustrating for a lot of people in the Boston office. I'd never experienced that before. You could see it was very deflating to the agents. And now they were threatening to come after me."

Gleason also blamed federal prosecutors for dropping the ball on pursuing charges against Billy Bulger for obstruction of justice. Under her leadership, the task force learned years later that Whitey had been communicating with Billy by telephone. According to Tommy Mac, he'd get word to a neighbor and order them to bump into Billy on the street in Southie and tell him to be at their house at a specific time, usually in the afternoon, because that was when Whitey would call that house.

"We had a strong case against Billy," Gleason says. "We knew he'd been in contact with his brother. It made me wild. The US Attorney was as complicit as anyone in not finding Whitey. How do you not hold Billy accountable and why are you making the Boston FBI office pay for our father's sins regarding John Connolly? It made me question where their loyalties lie."

Billy has always denied helping his brother while he was on the run, but he eventually confirmed that he did in fact take at least one call from him while he was a fugitive. It strains credulity, given how close the brothers were, their

Noreen Gleason needed additional assistance, so she looked outside the FBI to the US Marshals Service. It was a humbling experience, as there was still great animosity between law enforcement agencies and the FBI regarding Bulger, but Gleason wanted to be transparent about her efforts and the need for help.

“Look, there’s not been a lot of collaboration and cooperation,” she told David Taylor, the chief deputy marshal of Boston. “I’m very sincere about this; let’s try to get along. I know you don’t trust us and I understand why. But it’s a new day. Let’s try to bury this hatchet and catch this guy. This affects all of us. This is a really bad dude who continues to have this terrible influence over this region.”

In September 2010, the marshals assigned one of their own, a Massachusetts native named Neil Sullivan, to the case. When he reported to the Bulger Task Force, it consisted of two FBI agents (Teahan and Torsney) and an analyst (Hastings), along with a few state police detectives





US Marshal Neil Sullivan is the agent who got the tip that led authorities to Bulger's hideout in Santa Monica.

***for most male criminals, their downfall is their women***

Gleson stated, "I hate to say it, but for most male criminals, their downfall is their women. That's often been the case for our male fugitives—their wives and girlfriends are their weak links. Let's look at the women in his life," she told the team. "Let's look at Catherine."

"What can we do to take control of our own message?" Rich Teahan asked the group. "We shouldn't be controlled by a media outlet like Fox's *America's Most Wanted* because Whitey's been aired on that show more than a dozen times and we have nothing to show for it."

The task force also drew a blank on leads from its campaign that utilized new photos of Catherine Greig, Bulger's gal-pal who had fled with him, to target plastic surgeons and dental offices.

Someone floated the idea of creating a commercial. The team brought in the FBI office's resident public relations professional to discuss whether it was feasible.

"We'll need a production company to build a public service announcement [PSA], and we'll need to target markets," their PR agent advised. "We need to have a budget for those markets because one market may be more expensive than another market."

Teahan brought the idea to Noreen Gleason, who went to FBI headquarters to secure funding for the project. The FBI had never done something like this before and the approval process was painstakingly slow, but the team was confident that the strategy would net results.

Gleason managed to get \$50,000 for the PSA's costs.

The investigators drew a map across the bottom of the United States from the Carolinas south to the Florida panhandle and over to the Gulf of Mexico and the west coast. Those were the regions they would spend money in.

But in the Los Angeles area the media market was too expensive to advertise.

While the FBI was plotting airtime, in Santa Monica, Catherine had been busy feeding and fretting over a stray cat they'd named Tiger. Tiger had helped her make new friends, including a woman from Iceland named Anna Bjornsdottir, who struck up a conversation with her while Greig was feeding the cat outside. Anna was a former model who'd been crowned Miss Iceland in 1974. She'd moved to Southern California to kick-start her acting career and managed to get a few gigs, including a guest spot on the hit television show Remington Steele. She also appeared in Hollywood films including More American Graffiti and The Sword and the Sorcerer. Like Catherine, Anna was a cat lover, and they spent time together, especially at night, when Greig was feeding Tiger and Anna was returning home from one of her walks. Catherine, or "Carol," told Anna that she had a niece who'd once lived in Santa Monica and that's why they'd decided to move there.

It was as casual and innocent as every other stray conversation Catherine had since moving there—and it would be Whitey's undoing.

## CAPTURE

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Bilger and Greig were using the aliases Charles and Carol Gasko

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN TERMS OF TENANCY - 2010-2011

To: Charles + Carol Gasko  
tenant(s) in possession

1012 3rd St # 303 address unit number Santa Monica, CA 90403 zip code

According to Santa Monica Rent Control Board Regulation §3032, adopted on June 1, 2010, you are hereby notified that thirty days after serving you with this notice (but not before September 1, 2010), the monthly rent for the premises you now occupy will be increased as follows:

If your tenancy started on or after September 1, 2009,  
your unit is not eligible for the 2010 General Adjustment.

1. Enter the 2009-2010 Maximum Allowable Rent (MAR). The registration fee and other surcharges you may have been paying are <u>not included</u> in the MAR.	1. \$ <u>1123.00</u>
2. Multiply amount on Line 1 by the 2010 General Adjustment .02 (2%).	2. \$ <u>22.00</u>
3. Add lines 1 and 2 and round up or down to the nearest dollar. (50¢ or more round up to the next dollar) <u>This is your 2010-2011 MAR</u>	3. \$ <u>1145.00</u>
4. Calculate the applicable 2010-2011 registration fee and surcharges.	

### Apartment Lease

A female narrator declared. "Have you seen this woman?" The high-resolution photos of Catherine Greig discovered by Tommy Mac slid into the video frame next to the FBI shield, along with a reward in bold type of \$100,000.

"Greig has had plastic surgeries," the narrator continued. "She's wanted for harboring James 'Whitey' Bulger, a fugitive on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted

List.”

Both Teahan and Gleason made sure that the commercial also evoked a sense of fear for Catherine’s safety. They added a line about Bulger’s violent temper, along with the fact that he was wanted for nineteen murders, in hopes of mobilizing a sisterhood of female viewers that might help rescue the girlfriend and pull her from harm’s way.

What the investigators didn’t realize was that the spot would generate major news because of the FBI’s unique and innovative strategy to roll out a commercial on its own behalf. Rich Teahan’s phone was inundated with interview requests from local, national, and international press, including CNN and the BBC. It didn’t matter that the spot ran in only fourteen media markets, as Catherine Greig’s photos were now plastered on TV screens and websites around the world.

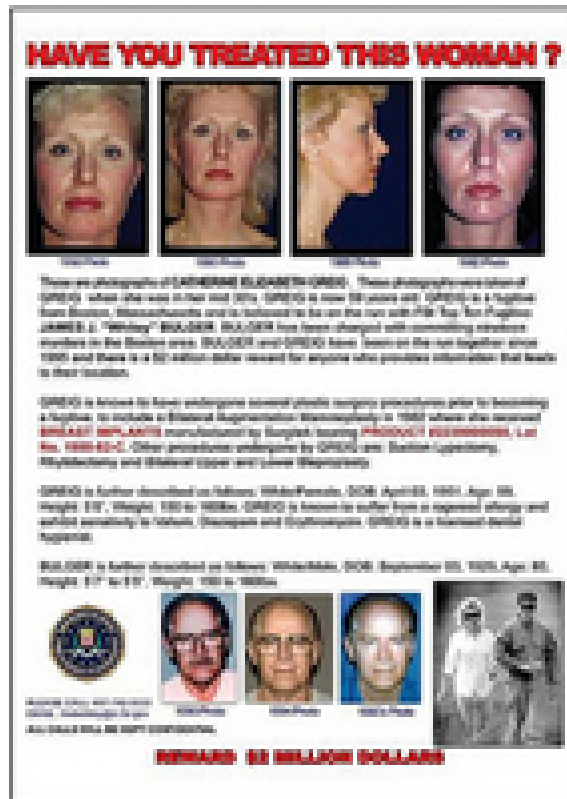
*That cat was gonna be the death of me.*

Bulger recalled, “We’d go for walks in Santa Monica and we’d feed this cat. That cat was gonna be the death of me. I told her ‘just leave the fucking thing alone.’ If she didn’t feed that cat, we wouldn’t have gotten to know all those people.”



Whitey Bulger was sitting in his apartment watching CNN when the news story flashed on the screen. He realized its significance right away. He then turned to Catherine.

“That’s it,” he said somberly.



FBI circular - the images were broadcasted by CNN

Neil Sullivan was manning the command post at One Center Plaza that day, when the marshal returned to work the next day, he was faced with a big pile of tips that had come in before dawn. Some of the leads had been written down by call center operators who'd answered them overnight, while others were e-mailed to Sullivan's computer. He and analyst Roberta Hastings began to sift through them all and recognized three different inquiries that had come from the same tipster—a woman named Anna Bjornsdottir from Reykjavik, Iceland. One tip was in the pile, another was buried in Sullivan's e-mail in-box, and a third was a voice-mail message. Anna Bjornsdottir had called frantically three times and it was clear that she wasn't getting the answer she wanted.

"The person that I think is him is living at Princess Eugenia Apartments in Santa Monica, California. Call me back immediately," Anna said in accented English. "They call themselves Charlie and Carol Gasko."

It was Anna Bjornsdottir who had once befriended Greig over their mutual love for the stray cat named Tiger. She had even provided an actual location and a name, which differentiated this tip from all the rest.

Sullivan and Hastings checked all the federal law enforcement databases available and found a Carol and Charles Gasko living at the Santa Monica address. The strange thing was that the couple had no birth dates listed, no Social Security numbers, no California driver's licenses or state identification cards. They were ghosts.

“Right away, red flags started going off in my head, so I called the tipster,” Sullivan says.

She spoke with a trace of a Scandinavian accent and she was frustrated. Anna Bjornsdottir was adamant that she knew the couple Sullivan was looking for.



Anna Bjorn Miss Iceland 1974



“Between the databases and what she was saying, I was quite convinced we had them.”

Neil motioned Rich Teahan over and explained what was happening. Teahan then got in touch with Randy Jarvis from the FBI’s Violent Crimes Task Force.

Scott Garriola is the best guy in L.A., Teahan wrote Jarvis in an e-mail. We need him to chase down a promising lead on Whitey Bulger.

“Agent Garriola is a legend in the Bureau,” Teahan says. “He’s the only one I could fully trust for a job like this where we couldn’t be boots on the ground ourselves. There’s a small cadre of fugitive hunters in the FBI and he’s on the top of the list with Phil Torsney.”

Teahan phoned Garriola and brought him up to speed.

“Who talked to the tipster?” Garriola asked.

“A US marshal,” Teahan told him.

“Well, as you know, Rich, the FBI and the marshals don’t really get along, so I need to speak to the tipster myself.”

Once again, his pessimism set in. He recalled that an influx of Russian Jews had immigrated to Santa Monica during his time living there and figured that’s what this was. The couple in question probably didn’t have a big footprint in terms of identification cards because they didn’t speak the language, didn’t know the culture, and were unfamiliar with US document requirements.

Garriola’s mind changed when he was put in touch with Anna Bjornsdottir.

“We called the Los Angeles office about this and didn’t get a great response, so we called your headquarters in Washington and then Boston,” Bjornsdottir told the agent on the phone. “He [Bulger] claimed he was from Chicago, but I have traveled around the country and I knew it wasn’t a Chicago accent. It was a Boston accent. I got into several arguments with

him. He's a racist and very anti-Obama. But the woman he is with was very pleasant."

"How sure are you that the couple you met are the fugitives we are looking for?" the agent asked her.

"I'm not 100 percent sure," the tipster replied. "I'm 200 percent sure it's them!"

Apartment manager Josh Bond was met by an FBI agent, who showed him photos of Whitey and Catherine.

Bond stared at the photos of his friends Charlie and Carol and put his head in his hands.

"That's my neighbor and his girlfriend," Bond said. "Yes, 100 percent it's them."

Garriola told the manager their real names and that they were wanted for serious crimes including murder. Bond was shocked.

"I know who Whitey Bulger is," Bond told him. "I went to school in Boston." The manager said that he'd lived in Boston for five years and had been working at the Princess Eugenia for five years too.

"You had ten years, and you never put two and two together that this was Whitey Bulger?" Garriola asked.

"I never saw a picture of him before."

"Well, it's him and I need some information from you."

"Okay, you should meet your team in the back of their building," Bond advised. "He's always on the balcony with a pair of binoculars looking up and down the street."

Garriola couldn't believe how clueless the manager was.

"And you didn't think that was odd as well?" he asked incredulously.

Bond was getting frustrated. He then inquired about a subpoena. Garriola quickly mentioned the big FBI reward for Whitey's capture and that certainly triggered the manager's interest.

"Somebody's already in line for the \$2 million reward for leading us to Bulger's doorstep," the agent said. "But there's another \$100 thousand reward for Catherine."

Scott Garriola sneaked down to the garage underneath the apartment building and walked toward a set of storage lockers that were assigned to each unit. He found the locker for apartment 303 with the name Gaskos written in crayon.

The fugitive hunter had an idea. He'd retrieve a set of bolt cutters and cut the lock off. He'd then take some stuff out of the locker and toss it on the ground to make it look like a burglary in hopes of luring Bulger downstairs.

The agent then called in for more backup. He needed three more officers to guard the exits of the Princess Eugenia while Garriola's team took position in the garage. It took another hour for the officers to arrive, as they'd been stuck in traffic. Garriola told them to fan out across one block and keep an eye out for an older couple with white hair.

Garriola to Bond, "Call the Gaskos and tell them to meet you at their storage locker," Garriola ordered.

"Hi, Josh, did you just call?"

"Yes, Carol. I have some bad news. Your storage unit was broken into. Do you want me to call police or meet me down in the garage?"

"Charlie wants to meet you in the garage," she replied.

Moments later, Catherine appeared on the balcony. She looked down at the street and saw nothing unusual, so she went back inside.

After receiving the call from Bond, Whitey Bulger grabbed his white hat, stepped out of the apartment, and took the elevator down to the garage.



FBI Special Agent Scott Garriola handcuffs James J. “Whitey” Bulger in the underground parking garage at the Princess Eugenia Apartments in Santa Monica, on June 22, 2011.



Princess Eugenia Apartments in Santa Monica, California, Bulger rented the top right unit. The pair was arrested in 2011 by FBI agents in the underground garage in the bottom left of the photo.

“It was just unbelievable to me,” Noreen Gleason said. “I almost cried when I heard. I sat down and thought, oh my God, this is awesome!”

***The stain of John Connolly and other corrupt agents had finally been lifted.***

The hunt for Bulger had been a team effort also involving the Massachusetts State Police, DEA, and US Marshals Service, but for the Bureau, it marked the beginning of a recovery. The stain of John Connolly and other corrupt agents had finally been lifted.

Task Force member Teahan remembered, “I took my phone and threw it across the room and jumped in the air in celebration when I got the text. It was vindication. And the sweet thing was that it was the FBI that got him! So much had occurred which had embarrassed the FBI, which stained our

reputation in Boston and stained the relationships [between] law enforcement [and the public]. And we just wanted to right that wrong.”



Mug shots of Bulger and Greig at booking



Authorities retrieved \$822,198 and dozens of guns and weapons stashed in wall hides such as this one inside unit #303 at the Princess Eugenia Apartments in Santa Monica



“He did not have a nice life.  
He lived afraid in his little apartment  
with the curtains drawn  
without any opportunity to  
spend his money  
and enjoy his life,”  
said Janus Goodwin, a neighbor of the couple.

In the fall of 1995, the couple checked into a hotel as "Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baxter," according to an FBI affidavit.

They spent time on New York's Long Island and lived six weeks in a two-bedroom apartment in the fishing village of Grand Isle, LA in 1996.

Fearing discovery, they drove to California using new aliases.

The couple melted into the background in Santa Monica, a sunny, beachside city of nearly 85,000 just miles from Los Angeles.

They paid \$1,145 cash several days in advance each month for a rent-controlled unit, while newer neighbors paid more than twice as much.

Bulger and Greig went by the names Charles and Carol Gasko. The FBI said that they recovered false identification at Bulger's Santa Monica apartment

A handwritten sign on the apartment door said "Please Do Not Knock" because he slept during the day.

Hundreds of documents and photos released by federal prosecutors offer a detailed look inside the apartment where Bulger and his longtime girlfriend, Catherine Greig, hid out for 15 years.

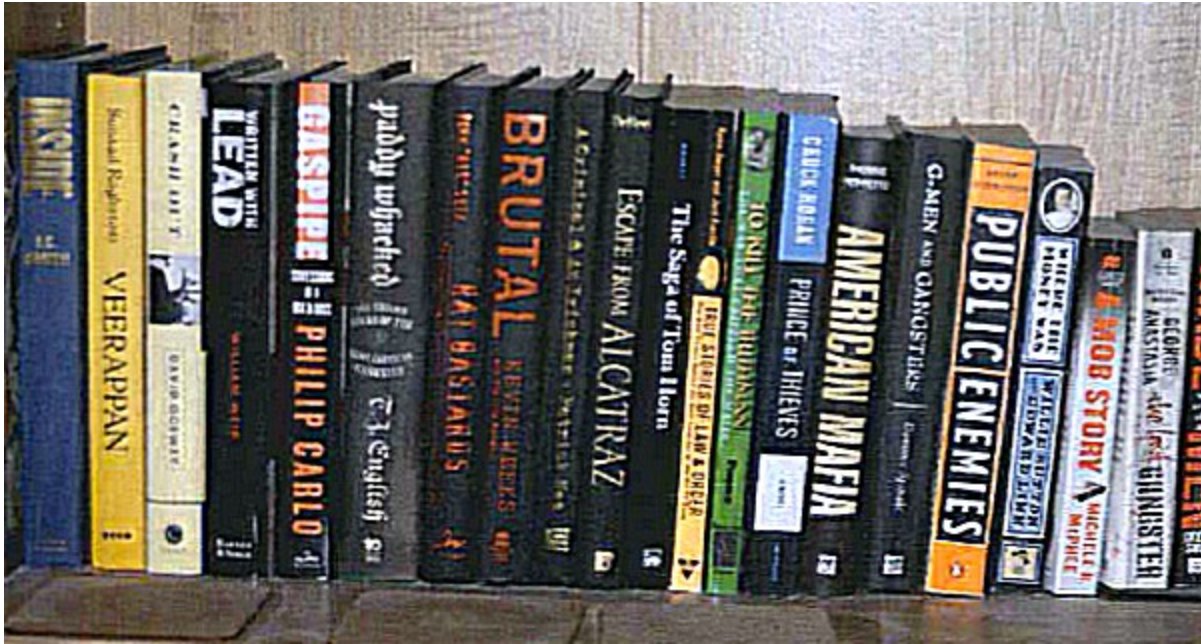
Descriptions and photos of the apartment, as well as interviews with people who knew the couple, were among hundreds of documents unsealed by prosecutors.

The documents offer a glimpse into the couple's life as fugitives.

One photo shows a shelf with a stack of books about gangsters and crime, including several about Bulger himself.

Some of the titles include "G-Men and Gangsters;" "The Untold Story of My Life Inside Whitey Bulger's Irish Mob," co-written by Kevin Weeks, Bulger's former right-hand man; and "A Mob Story" by former Boston Herald reporter Michele McPhee.





Some of Bulger's books including Kevin Week's tell-all *Brutal*

But in other parts of the apartment, there are signs of a simple, more pedestrian existence.

The weekly planner contained notes about going to pharmacies -- Rite Aid and CVS -- and grocery stores, Trader Joe's and Vons.



Catherine's habit was to buy in bulk

Interviews with people who knew them there describe a quiet, older couple who mostly kept to themselves and pretended to be from Chicago.

They didn't appear to have visitors, never spoke of family and limited conversations to superficial chit chat.

Joshua Bond, the general manager of the apartment building where they lived, said they were known in the neighborhood as “the old couple that always wore white.”

Bulger, he said, always wore glasses and a hat, and always had a beard.

They called themselves Carol and Charlie Gasko, he said. Bond, who lived next door, said he would sometimes see Bulger through his window sitting up all night with binoculars scanning up and down the streets.

Photos show holes cut into the apartment walls, where authorities say Bulger hid more than 30 weapons and more than \$800,000 in cash.



Bulger's arsenal





Bundles of \$100 bills found in the apartment

Other photos show the couple's separate bedrooms. Bulger's room is cluttered, with an unmade bed, socks strewn on the dresser and crowded shelves. On one of the shelves is a Valentines' Day card with a picture of a puppy in front of a big red heart. Five pairs of sneakers line the top of a shelf, including four identical white pairs with blue stripes.



Entryway pictures of cats including one of "Tiger"

Neighbors described Bulger as kind but not outgoing. One night a neighbor “heard a knock and opened her door to find Whitey and Greig standing there. ‘You have to protect yourself,’ Whitey told her, handing her a can of mace.”

Bulger traveled — sometimes in disguise and armed — to beauty salons in Santa Monica, to Los Angeles for dentist and doctor visits, to Las Vegas, and to Mexico to purchase pharmaceuticals.

“Bulger waived his Miranda rights and admitted that he had been a frequent traveler as a fugitive. Bulger acknowledged visiting Las Vegas on numerous occasions to play the slots and claimed he won more than he lost. Bulger also admitted traveling to San Diego and then crossing over into Tijuana to purchase medicines,” court records say.

Brian Jenkins, a leading national security expert, said the apparent ability of the notorious mobster to slip back and forth across the border showed that

he was able to move around without attracting attention to himself.

“They’re really not there checking every single document,” Jenkins said.

“An 80-year-old guy from Santa Monica, they are going to just wave through,” Jenkins said. “How many people drive down to Tijuana from Southern California to get medication? We are talking hundreds of thousands.”

Bulger's barber said he regularly tipped 100% for a \$14 beard trim. When asked what he thought of Bulger’s capture, the barber replied, "They took away one of my best customers."

## IN THE COURT ROOM



Joseph Moakley Federal Court House, Boston, MA

With siren screaming and roof light bar flashing a federal squad car spearheaded two black SUVs dashing to the John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse on Boston's shoreline. One of them was armored and contained the prisoner, James "Whitey" Bulger. The first day of trial was Wednesday morning, June 12, 2013.

A deputy United States marshal unlocked the glass doors of the courthouse. A crowd burst through the lobby at 7:30 A.M., past several agents from the Department of Homeland Security with their bomb-sniffing black Labs.

Entering from a side door at the front of the courtroom, marshals escorted the pale white-haired eighty-three-year-old James "Whitey" Bulger to his seat behind the defendant's table.

Spectators murmured.

"Quiet in the courtroom!" a marshal yelled.

The clerk rose from her seat just below the judge's bench. "All rise!" she said.

United States District Court Judge Denise Casper entered into the courtroom from a door located behind the bench.



Judge Denise J. Casper

“Court is in session. Please be seated.” The clerk remained standing.  
“Criminal Action 99-10371, United States versus James Bulger.”

“Good morning.” Judge Casper scanned both counsel tables, which were positioned side by side in the center of the lawyers’ section, called the bar.

“Good morning,” the lawyers said.

Casper regarded Whitey for a moment. “Good morning, Mr. Bulger.”

Whitey nodded and returned the judge’s greeting.

Judge Casper commanded attention. This was her courtroom and the biggest trial so far of her career. Critics claimed she was far too



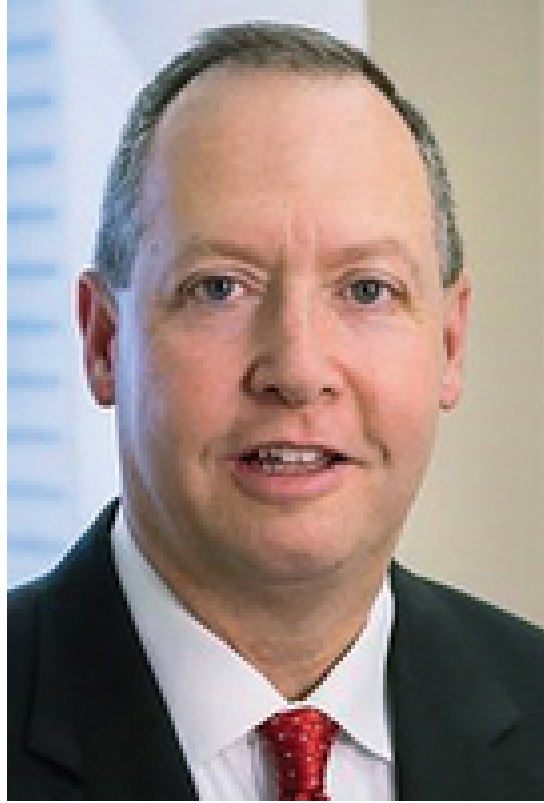
inexperienced to handle a trial this big. Others praised Casper as intelligent, no-nonsense, and a good listener. Casper had graduated from Harvard Law School. President Obama appointed her to the bench in 2010 as the first African-American woman to serve on the First Circuit. Casper had practiced civil litigation for a prominent Boston law firm and worked as a federal and state prosecutor. The slender forty-six-year-old woman in the black robe and shoulder-length hair adjusted her glasses and shuffled papers.

“All rise for the jury.” Whitey rose, along with his lawyers and the rest of the gallery. His gaze shifted toward the door to the left of the judge’s bench as the jurors entered. Twelve would decide his fate - a fair and impartial jury of ten whites, one Asian, and one African-American. Altogether, eight men and four women. Six alternates had been chosen to sit through the trial, and all would be paid fifty dollars a day for their service. They would not be sequestered.

## THE PROSECUTION

Assistant US Attorney Brian Kelly took a moment to adjust the microphone and make eye contact with each juror. He had to connect with them in his opening statement. The government’s legal strategy: hook them right away. Expose the violence, shock the conscience.

“Good morning. This is my chance to give you an overview of the case. It’s a case about organized crime, public corruption, and all sorts of illegal activities ranging from extortion to drug dealing to money laundering to possession of machine guns to murder, nineteen murders.” Kelly lingered on the word “murders.” “It’s about a criminal enterprise, which is a group of criminals, who ran amok in the city of Boston for almost thirty years.” His voice sounded more like a conversation than a lecture. It was all about the jury now.



Assistant US Attorney Brian Kelly

Assistant US Attorney Brian Kelly was part of the prosecution team that put Whitey away for good in 2013.

***“And at the center of all this murder and mayhem is one man, the defendant in this case, James Bulger.”***

“It’s a case about organized crime, public corruption, and all sorts of illegal activities ranging from extortion to drug dealing to money laundering to possession of machine guns to murder, nineteen murders.” Kelly lingered on the word “murders.” “It’s about a criminal enterprise, which is a group of criminals, who ran amok in the city of Boston for almost thirty years.” His voice sounded more like a conversation than a lecture. It was all about the jury now.

“And at the center of all this murder and mayhem is one man, the defendant in this case, James Bulger.”

Kelly told the jury Whitey and his gang “made millions” extorting countless drug dealers and bookmakers operating across New England, along with legitimate businessmen.

Kelly announced all nineteen murder victims’ names and flashed their pictures on the video screens. Included were Roger Wheeler and John Callahan.

## CULPABILITY OF THE FBI

John Morris was called to testify. He must have been embarrassed when he raised his right hand for the oath in Boston. He’d worked in the FBI’s Boston office in the 1970s and 1980s, and supervised the C-3 organized crime squad for six years. The white-haired sixty-seven-year-old former agent was now living in California, working as a wine consultant. Whitey and Flemmi had given him the nickname “Vino.”

Morris looked uncomfortable. He couldn’t even make eye contact with FBI agents in the hallway. He was a disgrace to the badge. Of course, the government gave Morris immunity; he never spent a day in jail. He was allowed to retire and keep his pension. Former agent John Connolly, who worked under Morris, is currently serving time in Florida for second-degree murder with a firearm. In 2002, a federal jury in Boston convicted Connolly of racketeering and obstruction of justice

Morris testified that he had been a supervisor in Boston’s C-3 organized crime unit, and knew Whitey as one of the core members of the Winter Hill Gang and an as informant for John Connolly. Connolly was an agent on the squad, who became Morris’s best friend. In 1978, Morris met socially with Whitey and Connolly at his home in Lexington, Massachusetts, where he hosted dinner. Morris testified that Connolly wanted the meeting to occur in “pleasant surroundings ... he wanted James Bulger to be comfortable.” Connolly also wanted Whitey “to be handled in a manner that informants aren’t typically handled.” This was “not standard, pretty rare,” Morris recalled.

Morris praised Connolly as bright, glib, and extremely knowledgeable with the Boston landscape, people, and culture. “John Connolly’s forte was

always informants,” Morris said. He had exceptional connections with the Boston police. Morris explained that in the 1970s and 1980s, the Mafia was the major focus for the FBI—the most significant by far, more than the Winter Hill group, the Hell’s Angels, or the Asian groups. Morris met with Connolly, Whitey, and Flemmi to gather information about the Mafia. He described Flemmi as quiet, while Whitey was the dominant person who did most of the talking. Flemmi was close to the Mafia, and at one point they wanted him to be a “made” guy.

Morris described the help that Whitey and Flemmi provided with respect to planting listening devices at 98 Prince Street, the headquarters of Gennaro Angiulo in 1981 which led to federal racketeering charges. Angiulo and his brothers were convicted at trial in 1986. Angiulo was sentenced to forty-five years in prison, and served twenty-four years until released in 2007. He died in 2009.

*tip them off so they could flee*

“Did you ever ask what they wanted in return?” Kelly asked, suggesting that Whitey and Flemmi must have wanted some benefit in return for providing information about the headquarters of Angiulo at 98 Prince Street.

“According to Connolly, they wanted a head start if they were going to be indicted, charged, arrested ... tip them off so they could flee,” Morris said. They never wanted their identities disclosed, especially to a judge.

Kelly cocked his head. “Would that be appropriate to give them a head start?”

Morris looked into his lap. “No, it would not.”

When the FBI in Oklahoma opened an investigation into the Roger Wheeler murder in 1981 and asked Boston for help, the case was assigned to Connolly. The jury had just heard testimony from John Martorano that he shot Wheeler “between the eyes” because he refused to sell Miami-based World Jai Alai to the Winter Hill gangsters. According to Martorano, the

Bulger group had arranged to skim ten thousand dollars per week from the business and needed to get rid of Wheeler.

Morris clarified that the Oklahoma FBI asked for a criminal check on John Callahan, an accountant and former president of World Jai Alai. Connolly contacted Whitey and Flemmi, and claimed they provided no information of value because Callahan had lost influence with Winter Hill after Howie Winter's arrest. The Boston agents interviewed Callahan and concluded that Callahan never even met Wheeler and had had no contact with World Jai Alai for five years. They closed the investigation in Boston, and forwarded the Callahan interview to Oklahoma. This was clearly a ruse.

***he was living beyond his means***

Morris pointed out that Connolly's lifestyle had changed by the early 1980s. He was showy, wore more jewelry, and had purchased homes in South Boston and on Cape Cod. He owned "a good-sized boat, and seemed like he was living beyond his means." Connolly aspired to be the Boston police commissioner, and he wanted Morris to be his "number two" guy. Morris claimed that Connolly had powerful political connections in Boston.

***Morris accepted a five-thousand-dollar bribe...Morris closed the FBI investigation concerning Billy Bulger***

In 1988, Morris supervised an FBI investigation into a scandal involving Whitey's brother William (Billy) Bulger, a powerful politician in Massachusetts. The newspapers claimed he received questionable payments from a prominent developer for a high-rise at 75 State Street. While the investigation was under way, Morris accepted a five-thousand-dollar bribe that Whitey handed to him in an envelope after Morris had him over for dinner at his home. Morris closed the FBI investigation concerning Billy Bulger.

A reporter for the *Boston Globe* Spotlight series called and asked Morris to confirm that Whitey and Flemmi were in fact FBI informants. Pressure had been mounting, so Morris confirmed it, hoping "if their identities were surfaced they'd finally be closed and what had happened to me wouldn't happen to other agents." Morris had dug himself in so deep by that point, he

felt he had no choice. This ended his relationship with Whitey, Flemmi, and John Connolly. Whitey despised him for naming them as informants.

Bulger defense attorney Brennan hammered Morris to show jurors why they shouldn't believe him, now or ever. He forced Morris to admit that he often misled people, and was corrupt, "Mr. Morris, you lied."

"Yes."

"When it's a benefit to you, you lie?"

"It was to my benefit to lie," Morris admitted. He must have been squirming inside.

"You put your name to things you knew were a lie?" Brennan asked.

Morris agreed.

Brennan regarded the witness. "You're a convincing liar."

"You're a fucking liar," Whitey interjected, loud enough for some to hear. He couldn't resist.

Kelly heard the expletive and complained as soon as the jurors left for lunch. He asked the judge to make Whitey "keep his little remarks to himself when the witness is testifying." He glared at the defendant. "I know he spent his whole life trying to intimidate people, but he should not be doing that here in federal court in the midst of trial."

Judge Casper addressed Whitey and told him he was "well served" by his lawyers and they would speak for him in the courtroom. "Do you understand that, sir?"

"Yes, sir," Whitey replied.

August 12, the jury found Bulger guilty of all, but one count in his racketeering trial after deliberating since August 6.

On November 12, The families of people killed by Bulger and his gang made impact statements telling how Bilger's long reign of terror damaged their lives, calling him a "terrorist," a "punk" and even "Satan."

*the depravity of your crimes are almost unfathomable*

The following day, Judge Casper presented Whitey with her findings in a dramatic and impassioned speech. "The scope, the callousness, the depravity of your crimes, are almost unfathomable," she said, after announcing the names of murder victims.

Casper sentenced Whitey to two consecutive life sentences plus five years, and ordered him to pay fines and over nineteen million dollars in restitution to the victims' families. The money found in Whitey's California apartment was to be divided and given to the families.

The costs of defending Boston gangster James "Whitey" Bulger have topped more than \$3 million, according to documents filed in federal court.

## IN THE BIG HOUSE



Misery Mountain

On October 29, 2018, James Bulger, 89. was transferred to Hazelton prison in a West Virginia, a prison so riddled with violence that it earned the name “Misery Mountain.” At 9:53 pm., Whitey was sent to cell 132L on the first level of the 120-man unit. As "Whitey" Bulger, in poor health and in a wheelchair, was wheeled into the unit. The tiers were abuzz with news of the celebrity inmate. Word spread fast among the criminals and convicted killers. Whitey entered the cell and would never leave again alive.

“The minute they saw Bulger, I’m sure they couldn’t believe it. He’s known as a snitch. Hazelton is a yard where they don’t accept that,” said Justin Tarovisky, head of the Hazelton correctional officers’ union. “There’s a code. If they think you’re a child predator or you’ve cooperated with law enforcement, they’ll put a hit on you.



Mafia enforcer Fotios “Freddy” Geas was spending his days at Hazelton, calling shots in the prison yard as one of the most feared gangsters in a penitentiary filled with killers.

Around 6 am., Freddy Geas and Paul J. “Little Paulie” DeCologero were seen on video going into Bulger’s cell. The video images showed the two inmates rolling Bulger in his wheelchair into a corner where the attack took place. Whitey was beaten to death with padlocks covered with socks attached to belts. He was found by prison authorities at 8:20 am. Tuesday October 30.



Geas-DeCologero-McKinnon

Former public enemy number one, after a sixteen-year flight from justice ended at Princess Eugenia Apartments in Santa Monica seven years earlier, lay deceased on a slab, clad only in his prison-issued boxers. Whitey Bulger was pronounced dead at 9:04 am., Oct 30, 2018.

He had welts from the beating on his chest and his face was unrecognizable. There was a little blood trickling from his left eye, but no other blood. The medical staff tried to open his eyes to check his pupils but were unable due to the swelling. Bulger’s eyes were so swollen shut that it looked as if he had no eyes at all. Whitey was beaten to death with padlocks stuffed into tube socks.

Paul J. DeCologero, was sentenced to four years Thursday August 1, 2024 on charges in Bulger’s jailhouse death. DeCologero, 50, was already

serving a 25-year sentence handed down in 2006. Both prosecutors and the defense said DeCologero only served as a lookout and had not physically assaulted Bulger.

Geas has been charged with murder and conspiracy to commit first-degree murder, which carries up to a life sentence. His hearing is scheduled for Sept. 6 2024.

***ordered hits like he was ordering lunch***

Bulger, the tough-guy gangster who executed at will, strangled women, ordered hits like he was ordering lunch, strong-armed bookies, and pumped his beloved South Boston full of drugs that ended lives and destroyed families died helplessly and without putting up any fight.

It was gangster karma, payback for a lifetime of deception and lying that cost countless people their lives.

Charlie Gianturco, FBI agent, relished Bulger's bloody end, "You live by the sword, you die by the sword. He was a slug. He was a killer of women. He got the death he deserved, brutal and painful."

For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. -- Galatians 6:7-15

## IN CONCLUSION



Whitey's Final Resting Place, West Roxbury, MA

Along with Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi, James "Whitey" Bulger ran loan-sharking, gambling and drug rackets in the Boston area. U.S. Attorney Donald K. Stern said in 2000 that the two were "responsible for a reign of intimidation and murder that spanned 25 years." A Bulger lieutenant testified in 2002 that Bulger boasted that he had corrupted six FBI agents and more than 20 Boston cops, keeping them loyal with Christmas envelopes stuffed with cash.

A jury in 2013 concluded that prosecutors proved that James "Whitey" Bulger was involved in 11 murders, didn't prove his involvement in seven murders and couldn't agree on one killing.

## VERDICT COUNT

### NOT PROVEN

Michael Milano, 1973, killed in a case of mistaken identity.

Al Plummer, 1973, member of a rival gang.

William O'Brien, 1973, member of a rival gang.

James "Spike" O'Toole, 1973, shot because he had shot and wounded the brother of Flemmi's partner, Stephen "The Rifleman" Flemmi.

Al "Indian Al" Notorangeli, 1974, rival gang leader.

James Sousa, 1974, participated with Bulger in a botched robbery of a dentist, was killed because Bulger worried he would talk.  
Francis “Buddy” Leonard, 1975, friend of King’s, shot in head. Bulger then told people that King had killed Leonard.

#### PROVEN

Paul McGonagle, 1974, rival gang member  
Edward Connors, 1975, witnessed O’Toole’s killing, shot because Bulger’s gang feared he would talk.  
Thomas King, 1975, rival gangster.  
Richard Castucci, 1976, nightclub owner, killed because Bulger believed he was an informant.  
Roger Wheeler, 1981, Owner of World Jai Alai, was investigating skimming money from the business. Martorano testified that he did the shooting.  
Brian Halloran, 1982, An FBI informant who was talking to the FBI about Bulger’s involvement in Wheeler’s killing. Bulger is accused of being one of two trigger men.  
Michael Donahue, 1982, innocent bystander.  
John Callahan, 1982, former president of World Jai Alai. Bulger feared he wouldn’t hold up in questioned in Wheeler’s death. John Mortorano, a close friend of Callahan’s, testified that he shot Callahan in the back of the head.  
Arthur “Bucky” Barrett, 1983, Bulger got him to tell him where he had cash hidden, then shot him in the head.  
John McIntyre, 1984, Bulger accused him of talking to authorities, then shot him in the head.  
Deborah Hussey, 1985, Bulger strangled her because she was using drugs and dropping their names when she got in trouble.

#### NO FINDING

Debra Davis, 1981, Flemmi’s girlfriend, strangled. Flemmi testified that Bulger strangled her because she knew they were both FBI informants.

Verdicts of the jury in the James “Whitey” Bulger case:

- Count 1: Racketeering Conspiracy: Guilty
- Count 2: Racketeering: Guilty
- Act No. 8: Murder of Paul McGonagle: Proved
- Act No. 9: Murder of Edward Connors: Proved

- Act No. 10a: Conspiracy to murder Thomas King: Proved
- Act No. 10b: Murder of Thomas King: Proved
- Act No. 11: Murder of Francis “Buddy” Leonard: Not proved
- Act No. 12: Murder of Richard Castucci: Proved
- Act No. 13a: Conspiracy to murder Roger Wheeler: Proved
- Act No. 13b: Murder of Roger Wheeler: Proved
- Act No. 15: Murder of Brian Halloran: Proved
- Act No. 16: Murder of Michael Donahue: Proved
- Act No. 17a: Conspiracy to murder John Callahan: Proved
- Act No. 17b: Murder of John Callahan: Proved
- Act No. 18: Murder of Arthur “Bucky” Barrett : Proved
- Act No. 19: Murder of John McIntyre: Proved
- Act No. 20: Murder of Deborah Hussey: Proved
- Act No. 21: Extortion conspiracy: Proved
- Act No. 22: Extortion of Richard O’Brien: Proved
- Act No. 23: Extortion of Kevin Hayes: Not Proved
- Act No. 24: Extortion conspiracy: Proved
- Act No. 25: Extortion of Michael Solimando: Proved
- Act No. 26: Extortion of Stephen Rakes and Julie Rakes: Proved
- Act No. 27: Extortion of Richard Bucheri: Proved
- Act No. 29: Conspiracy to distribute narcotics: Proved
- Act No. 30: Concealment of money laundering: Proved
- Act No. 31: Concealment of money laundering: Proved
- Act No. 32 (a): Concealment of money laundering: Proved
- Act No. 32 (b): Concealment of money laundering: Proved
- Act No. 33: Concealment or promotion of money laundering transfer: Proved

The jury also ruled on the these charges:

- Count 3: Extortion conspiracy: Guilty
- Count 5: Concealment of money laundering conspiracy: Guilty
- Counts 6-26: Concealment of money laundering: Guilty
- Count 27: Concealment or promotion of money laundering: Guilty
- Count 28: Possession of firearms in furtherance of violent crime: Guilty
- Count 29: Possession of machine guns in furtherance of violent crime: Guilty
- Count 30: Possession of unregistered machine guns: Guilty

- Count 31: Transfer and possession of machine guns: Guilty
- Count 32: Possession of firearms with obliterated serial numbers: Guilty

Not guilty, not proved, or no finding:

- Act No. 1: Conspiracy to murder members of the Notorangeli group: Not proved
- Act No. 2: Murder of Michael Milano: Not proved
- Act No. 3: Murder of Al Plummer: Not proved
- Act No. 4: Murder of William O'Brien: Not proved
- Act No. 5: Murder of James O'Toole: Not proved
- Act No. 6: Murder of Al Notorangeli: Not proved
- Act No. 7a: Conspiracy to murder James Sousa: Not proved
- Act No. 7b: Murder of James Sousa: Not proved
- Act No. 11: Murder of Francis "Buddy" Leonard: Not proved
- Act No. 14: Murder of Debra Davis: No finding
- Act No. 28: Extortion of Raymond Slinger: Not proved
- Count 4: Extortion: Not guilty

## VICTIMS' COMPENSATION

Pursuant to a court order signed today by U.S. District Court Judge Denise J. Casper, the U.S. Marshals Service Asset Forfeiture Division conducted a sale of the forfeited items of James Bulger and Catherine Greig. The proceeds \$109,295.00 along with Bulger's Social Security benefits, \$50,000 he stashed in a London safe deposit box, and \$822,000.00 from his hideout in Santa Monica were divided among the families of his victims.

Federal agents also seized dozens of guns from Bulger when they captured him, but for safety reasons those guns were destroyed.

Their personal possessions included a rat shaped mug used as a pen holder, and a three-carat heart-shaped diamond ring.



Stanley Cup Ring

A framed picture of the stray cat "Tiger" that had hung on their wall was sold. A friend of the Greig family bought it, along with several pictures of other cats, for \$110, with the intention of giving them to Ms. Greig.

John Kelley, 54, paid \$4,300 for a boxing dummy wearing a safari hat that Mr. Bulger kept in his window and \$5,200 for Mr. Bulger's "psycho killer" skull ring.



Colm Dunphy, 52, paid \$23,000 for Mr. Bulger's claddagh ring, the most expensive item at the auction



A 47-year-old trucker paid \$3,600 for Bulger's cup that was molded as a rat finding it ironic.



*lived such a crimped, little life*

Kathy Driscoll, 70, who grew up in the same housing project with Mr. Bulger, said she had a hard time squaring the meager remains of the gangster's life with his outsized reputation, and could hardly comprehend that someone with so much money and power had lived such a crimped, little life.

the U.S. Attorney's office mailed a settlement offer to families of the 16 people Bulger murdered.



Mary Callahan, widow of slain John Callahan, expected to receive a check for more than \$50,000 from the government. The Burlington, MA grandmother lives on a fixed income with subsidized heat.

“It's not very much money according to some, it will be a lot to many of us,” she said the money will go a long way with her bills.

## CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM

The U.S. House of representatives interrogated many involved in the corruption of the FBI's Boston Field Office including "Whitey"'s brother William Bulger. A final rreport was issued titled "EVERYTHING SECRET DEGENERATES: THE FBI's USE OF MURDERERS AS INFORMANTS."

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Democracy succeeds in the United States when the rule of law is respected. When the government strays from the rule of law, the harm outweighs the benefit. In Boston, this is what happened. As a result, men died in prison- and spent their lives in prison-for crimes they did not commit. A number of men were murdered because they came to the government with information incriminating informants. Government officials also became corrupted. The legacy of the Justice Department's use of informants in New England is a lack of confidence in those charged with administering our laws, families torn apart by a government that permitted murders and unjust prison terms, and exposure of the government to civil liability that could amount to billions of dollars.

The Committee on Government Reform is committed to ensuring that these abuses are not repeated. As a result of the Committee's investigation, the Committee has received numerous letters and other materials alleging misconduct by the FBI. The Committee intends to examine these allegations closely to determine whether the FBI handled them appropriately and to consider whether further investigation is warranted.

**Union Calendar No. 237**

108TH CONGRESS  
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT  
108-414

**EVERYTHING SECRET DEGENERATES: THE  
FBI'S USE OF MURDERERS AS INFORMANTS**

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**THIRD REPORT**

BY THE

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM**

Volume 1 of 2

together with

**MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL MINORITY VIEWS**



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.gpo.gov/congress/house>  
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## REQUIEM

John Callahan, last president of Heywood-Wakefield Co., is dead. The company followed not long afterward. In domino fashion several dozen other furniture factories in Gardner followed in the perfect storm that beset the industry.

The following is offered as a celebratory remembrance of what then was the life-blood of a city.

## EULOGY

At one time "Chair City" Gardner, MA was filled with about three dozen furniture companies which manufactured classic and modern high quality solid-wood lines. The largest was Heywood-Wakefield Co. There also were S. Bent Bros. Co., Conant Ball Co., L. & Z. Kamman Co., Collier-Keyworth Co. and Gem Industries operating in the city alongside Nichols & Stone. Nichols & Stone grew to eventually employ more than 350 people in Gardner, MA and North Carolina plants.

Antiquated facilities, competition from southern and overseas manufacturers, alongside changes in consumer taste are some factors that led to the closure of most of Gardner's furniture manufacturers. Four survive presently.



Baseball Hall of Fame slugger Ted Williams atop a giant Gardner chair  
before Red Sox Fenway Park's Gardner Day game  
HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD

Chairman George Heywood in a 1989 interview:

"As to quality I'd say we'd rate ourselves at the top. Of course, a lot of the southern plants are using a mixture of solids and veneer. We were all solid. I'd say we were at the top in quality.



Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. Factory and Office buildings, Central St.  
Gardner, Massachusetts 1905

Price-wise we are in the medium-to-high. We were not the very highest. Upper medium to medium-high bracket. We had a very good reputation in the trade. Size-wise we were small compared with companies like Bassett and the Lane Company and Drexel. If you took it from the top down, the top being highest in volume, I don't know where we'd wind up. We'd probably be 50, 60 something, 70, in that range I would guess.



## Heywood-Wakefield Bedroom Suite

Heywood-Wakefield furniture was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair 1933 and at the New York World's Fair 1964.

In 1994 The South Beach Furniture Company acquired the rights to the Heywood-Wakefield name and reproduces its wooden furniture.

Heywood-Wakefield's older products are considered collectibles and have been featured on *Antiques Roadshow*.

## NICHOLS & STONE

In 1762 there was a Nichols Brothers Chair Manufactory in Westminster bordering Gardner, Massachusetts. In 1857 the business was moved to Gardner to gain access to the railway.

In 1907 what is now known as Nichols & Stone Co. was founded after Charles Nichols went into business with Reuben S. Stone.

Nichols & Stone is best known for their heirloom quality chairs which include dining room chairs as well as rockers and living room chairs. Some of their most popular pieces include their rockers which were produced in a variety of styles throughout the company's history. Today, these vintage and antique rockers can sell for several hundred dollars on the secondhand market.



Nichols & Stone's Hancock farm dining set

Nichols & Stone had to close down in September of 2008 due to a decline in consumer demand. It was the last large furniture manufacturer to close in Gardner.

Nichols said the company had a tremendous year three years ago in sales and profitability. But in the past two years, it has struggled to compete with imports. Some of its retailer customers have gone out of business and others were forced to look at new price points to survive, he said.

### *shifting buying patterns*

Sales declines led the company to scale back its work force, from 350 at its peak to just under 100.

Nichols also attributed the company's struggles to shifting buying patterns.

“Young consumers have money, but they don't see longevity and buying an heirloom the same way,” he said. “They have changing priorities. I think there has been a real dramatic shift there. It is more important to have the big home and the car in the driveway, rather than to focus on the interior.”

He added, “We have undernourished homes in America. They are not fully furnished. In those that are, they have elected to buy a lesser product to get by.”

A slow economy, increasing competition from overseas and changes in buying habits have brought the venerable furniture maker to the brink of closing. With people having to decide between heating their homes and making retail purchases, fine furniture makers are losing out. The industry has been faced with foreign competition for many years, but with China becoming a bigger and bigger player, the challenge has been daunting.

Gardner lost much of its furniture business to North Carolina and other Southern states in the 1980s, but Mr. Nichols said the industry down there has disappeared as well.

Gardner Planning Director Robert L. Hubbard said the loss of furniture manufacturing in the city and nearby communities has been ongoing since the 1980s.

“When I began in 1988-89, just prior to that there were three or four large furniture companies that closed down,” he said. “The furniture industry in the late ’80s and early ’90s was badly hit by foreign competition.”

Mr. Hubbard said the reason Nichols & Stone continued to operate is likely due to the niche the company had in the high-end furniture market, the company’s well-established name, and to the efforts of Mr. Nichols to keep the business operating.

“Nichols and Stone survived because he was committed to the city and he was unusually committed to his work force,” he said.

Nichols & Stone Furniture Company was purchased in 2008 by L. & J. G. Stickley Furniture; the owners recognized the importance of the company’s long history and asked the previous owner, a descendant of the original founder of the company, to work with them as they transitioned to become the new owners of Nichols & Stone. In addition to purchasing the rights for the name and catalog, Stickley has worked to produce many of the popular



Nichols & Stone pieces while allowing for new designs to carry on the Nichols & Stone legacy.

Nichols & Stone by Stickley still produces handsome, comfortable styles with durable finishes, from classic Nichols & Stone chairs to expertly crafted pedestal tables, beds, end tables, and more. Clean, graceful lines, the patina of the solid woods, thoughtful construction features like strong mortise-and-tenon joints, and the shield burned into each piece verify your choice: exceptional solid wood furniture made by the oldest furniture name in America.

## RED RILEY

1988 interview with Bernard “Red” Riley, former Heywood-Wakefield Plant Manager and Plant Manager at Nichols & Stone:



Bernard “Red” Riley

Q: When did you start working at Heywood-Wakefield?

A: The first Monday in January of 1960.

Q: So, those were turbulent times, were they not at Heywood-Wakefield? I

understand that there were 2 major strikes at Heywood-Wakefield - one in 1956 and the other in the 1960's.

A: 1956 was the so-called big strike which was a long bitter strike. There was a strike following that one and I believe it was in 19, oh I'm thinking it was 61, but I couldn't say for sure. That was not a strike that lasted a long time, I don't think it lasted more than 2 weeks. That was back in the days when there was a sizeable wage cut too. 1960, I believe, was the year that salaries and hourly rates were cut by 10% in an effort to subsidize the company because it was in a very bad financial situation.

Q: Can you tell me what you remember about the big strike?

A: Sure. The police were involved. The clergy became involved and tried to act as intermediaries. There were real recriminations through newspaper ads and public meetings. It almost reminds me of the strike that just ended in Maine, International Paper Union, where you'd had relatives who could be in supervision and then somebody else would be in the plant, a lot of hard feelings, a lot of hard feelings. And it took a long time to heal a lot of those wounds. They were still evident to the end of the days of Heywood-Wakefield. You can still hear people talking about it.

And I think it also changed the company's philosophy a little bit. Mr. Greenwood who was the President of the company, I think took it personally and a lot of things happened: the social clubs stopped, the company newspaper stopped. There wasn't the mutual respect I guess is what I'm saying, one for the other. Ya' know they used to have the big band concerts, they'd have the corn roasts. It took a long time for a lot of that to come back. The newspaper did come back but it was, oh gosh, 10 years after the strike. They never, the corn roast didn't come back. I think the company backed away from participation in what were some of the programs that they had before that made it more of a family type company even though it was a sizeable family.

There was a lot of animosity between the management and the Union. Mr. Greenwood, who had been President of the company for a long time had not had a lot of interference. He ran the company pretty much as an

individual. The Union was there but up until that time I don't think there was ever a real test of strength; and I think Mr. Greenwood took that somewhat on a personal note that it was a strike against Richard M. Greenwood. It was hard for him to accept the fact that this was happening - it did happen.

I guess the best way is to be myself and get out and talk to people in my daily rounds through the plant and know what was going on and just to be able to communicate and work on things like getting the newspaper back, that took a long time but it was done. It was done after Mr. Greenwood left, I regret to say, and I don't mean to, in any sense, badmouth Mr. Greenwood. Mr. Greenwood was a fine, hard working person, he was a highly respected man in my view and he worked hard to do what he could for the company but, no, it was I think a kind of mending or healing of some wounds and some of those wounds were very deep and took a long time to heal, some never did heal, on both sides.

Q: Do you have people that stick to Nichols and Stone for 40 years?

A: Oh yes, yes, we're fortunate. We have very little turnover at Nichols and Stone. Just the other day one of our foreman started his 41st year, and so we have folks that stay with us a long time.

Q: But generally the tendency of today's work force is not to work as long isn't it?

A: That's true, absolutely, I'm not saying that going back 20 years ago or 15 years ago maybe Nichols and Stone's average length of service could've been 15 years, I don't know, I don't have those statistics. But, based on my talking to other people in the area, our turnover is very low in comparison.

Q: Why is there this general tendency, not, it's not your company alone, but all the companies in the area, for people to stay there shorter, the working conditions are better, you'd think there would be the same

A: Well, right now you're in a market where a fellow can leave here today and go across the street and get a job. There is a shortage of labor in the immediate area. This has happened before, it's cyclical. It will go away one

of these days because there will be at some point a downturn in business. Then, it starts all over again, but I think people leave not necessarily for money, it's definitely a consideration, but I think dissatisfaction with conditions, the boss, or things of that type. We find our turnover here is in the new people and I don't want to generalize and say the young people but it's there.

Q: What do you see though along those same lines, I mean I know this is a big topic at the Furniture Manufacturer's Association. What do you see as the future of the furniture industry in Gardner?

A: I think with proper management, proper merchandising, there is a good place for furniture manufacturing in Gardner. We've got I think the where of all making a good quality product. That, I think is the answer to success, that you maintain, retain those quality features in furniture that we're making, speaking only now for Nichols and Stone, and there is a market for us, so I look to this company to be here for long after I'm gone.

Q: And what do you see as the future of the workplace? Not manufacturing but the actual workplace within the furniture companies, do you see changes coming?

A: Oh yes, yes. For us or any manufacturer to succeed and to make a product that does return a profit we're going to have to get into the new age of computerization of equipment, robotics for example. I think in the area of finishing we're going to have to look real long and hard at things like electrostatic sprays which are successful in metals where you're spraying finishing materials on metals. I believe it can be done on wood, we're working, we and others are working along those lines which would save a tremendous amount of money, not only in material use but it would also save an awful lot of concern for the atmosphere where you're admitting certain materials into the atmosphere. Those are being monitored very closely and rightfully so. So, I see a lot of things that can and should be happening that's going to make the industry cleaner, better and more profitable.

Q: Did you ever have a strike at Nichols and Stone?

A: Yes, since I started here 6 years ago we have had a couple of small or short work stoppages, but we have a good relationship with the Union and I think they with us.

Q: So there's not a natural antagonism between management and the Union?

A: I don't find that to be the case, no.

Nichols & Stone Furniture Company was purchased in 2008 by L. & J. G. Stickley Furniture; the owners recognized the importance of the company's long history and asked the previous owner, a descendant of the original founder of the company, to work with them as they transitioned to become the new owners of Nichols & Stone. In addition to purchasing the rights for the name and catalog, Stickley has worked to produce many of the popular Nichols & Stone pieces while allowing for new designs to carry on the Nichols & Stone legacy.

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## AUTHOR'S NOTE

### SIX DEGREES OF SEPARATION

They say, "Its a small world." As I understand that cliché, we are all connected socially and as one theory proposes by no more than six personal connections between one person and any other.

Here are my connections to this story:

1. Several generations of my family resided in Gardner, MA. My father, uncle, and two siblings worked at Heywood-Wakefield Co.
2. I resided in Tulsa, OK when Wheeler was murdered - it was front-page news.
3. I returned to Massachusetts and lived in South Boston one block away from John Connolly.
4. Whitey Bulger often attended the cash register at South Boston Liquors (Rotary Liquor Mart) where I was a customer.
5. I was acquainted with Michael Linskey, my next-door neighbor, who won the Mass, State Lottery for \$1 million and received an ultimatum from Whitey to share a portion of the payout - an offer he couldn't refuse.
6. I was traveling on the Southeast Expressway and saw them digging up Bulger's victims on that very cold Winter day.

These memories connect me in a personal way. RIP John Callahan *et al.*

## PHOTOS



Kevin Weeks after prison



Johnny Martorano before prison





Johnny Martorano after prison



Greig and Bulger before going on the run in 1996



Bulger and Greig arrested 2011



Greig after release from prison



Stephen Flemmi before prison



Stephen Flemmi still imprisoned





Former FBI Boston Office Supervisor Robert Fitzpatrick (left)



John Connolly before release from prison



Former FBI Boston Office Supervisor John Morris



Rotary Liquors (formerly South Boston Liquor Mart), South Boston which Bulger extorted from "Stippo" Rakes



Triple O's Lounge on West Broadway, South Boston where Bulger would threaten several victims and extort from them





The *Valhalla* had attempted to run guns into Ireland intended for the IRA

The *F/V Valhalla* left Gloucester, MA harbor in September 1984 with 7 tons of weapons worth \$1 million destined for the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland, according to the book “Black Mass.”

The *Valhalla*, with John McIntyre on board, transferred the guns to a fishing boat the *Marita Ann* that was captured by authorities.

Bulger, fearing McIntyre would give up information to authorities, shot him in the head.

## INDEX

### A

---

Angiulo [1](#)

Anna Bjornsdottir [1](#)

### B

---

Brian Halloran [1](#)

Bulger [1](#)

### C

---

Callahan [1](#)

Casper [1](#)

Catherine Greig [1](#)

Chair City [1](#)

Committee [1](#)

### D

---

DeCologero [1](#)

### F

---

Flemmi [1](#)

## G

---

Garriola [1](#)

Gasko [1](#)

Geas [1](#)

George Heywood [1](#), [2](#)

Gianturco [1](#)

Gleason [1](#)

Greig [1](#), [2](#)

## H

---

H. Paul Rico [1](#)

Halloran [1](#), [2](#)

Heywood [1](#)

Heywood-Wakefield Co. [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#)

## J

---

John Callahan [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [9](#), [10](#), [11](#), [12](#), [13](#), [14](#), [15](#), [16](#)

John Connolly [1](#)

John Morris [1](#)

## K

---

Kelly [1](#)

## M

---

Martorano [1](#)

McDonald [1](#)

Mike Huff [1](#)

Misery Mountain [1](#)

Most Wanted list [1](#)

## N

---

Neil Sulliva [1](#)

Nichols & Stone [1](#)

## R

---

Rico [1](#)

Riley [1](#)

Roger Wheeler [1](#)

## S

---

Salemme [1](#)

Stephen Flemmi [1](#)

## T

---

Task Force [1](#)

Teahan [1](#)

Telex [1](#)

## W

---

Weeks [1](#)

Wheeler [1](#)

Whitey Bulger [1](#)

World Jai Alai [1](#)

Wyshak [1](#)